Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 29. VICTORIA, B.C., TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1899. NO. 11.

CLOCKS

In selecting a clock you should consider the quality of the works. We carry such clocks as are considered the most reliable time keepers. The Case of course are the latest designs whether you wish them fancy, plain or massive.

ALL ARE GUARANTEED.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 Government Street 'Phone 675. THE JEWELLERS.

The Westside.

LADIES' ENGLISH CYCLING WATERPROOFS.

The stylish half length garments so fashionable this season. The correct thing for showry days when awheel—or off a wheel for that matter. Now is the time to prepare for April showers. . . . . .

Our Showing of New York Novelty Blouses

Has been very much admired and pronounced the handsomest and most attractive collection of the season. . . . . .

It is our ambition to surpass all previous records during the closing year of the century. We have the necessary stock to carry out our plans, and with your co-operation it will be possible.

The Hutcheson Co'y

MARCH 20, 1899 LIMITED.

March Weather

Crocus blooming, Frogs croaking, Birds singing, Cows lowing, Man rushing at gardening does not prevent the rush for our bargains.

Kippered Chickens	2 tins for 25c
Granulated Sugar	21 lbs. for $1.00
Navel Oranges	per dozen, 20c
Our Blend Tea	20c
Golden Blend Tea	40c

We defy any Package Tea to equal it at the price.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

The Tempering of It

The Furnace of Experience—The goods we sell have been wrought out on the anvil of quality and in the furnace of experience and are the very best that good workmanship and superior materials can manufacture. Any line of hardware we carry, from plows to embroidery scissors, we can recommend as good material, —— etc.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B.C.

To CANNERYMEN.

A PATENT RETORT AND STEAM BOX DOOR

On exhibition under pressure of steam. Can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint.

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, VICTORIA, B.C.

WALL PAPERS

A carload of fine Wall Papers just arrived.

A large assortment of the latest designs.

Some Handsome Friezes and Ceilings

For Ingrain Papers

J. W. MELLOR 76-78 Fort St. Victoria, B.C.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipsig). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C.

VICTOR BICYCLES.

The highest grade possible to make. At the same price as low grade makes.

VICTORS sell for	$55.00
STEARNS "	50.00
Imperial "	40.00

First-class repair work.

JOHN BARNSLEY & Co.

119 Government street

MINING REPORTS,

Working Estimates and Superintendence

JAMES BRADY, M.E.,

The Balmoral, Victoria, B.C.

DOG FOOD,....

Smith's Dog Biscuits for working dogs. There's nothing better. No preparation is needed to feed these biscuits. They keep the dog healthy, and no other food is necessary.

For Sale by all Dealers and M. R. Smith & Co.

—Ask Weiler Bros. for "Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains," the prettiest curtain in the city

FOR SALE

On Somenos Lake, 2½ Miles from Duncan's Station

250 Acres All Good Farming Land

Partly cleared and cultivated. 25 acres under first-class fruit trees. Dwelling of nine rooms; bath, hot and cold water and other conveniences. Barn with accommodation for 24 head of cattle. Whole farm fenced. Will be sold as a whole or in tracts of 10 acres and upwards. For particulars apply 40 GOVERNMENT ST. or MR. E. MUSGRAVE, on the premises.

EASTMAN'S

Easter Violette

PERFUME.

Put up in an elegant package. The correct thing for Easter. 50c. per package.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST,

N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—A large furnished front room or suite of rooms, suitable for housekeeping; reasonable terms; close to car. Address W., Times.

WANTED—A good moulder. Apply at Victoria Machinery Depot.

TO RENT—A 6-roomed house and 3½ acres of land, planted in small fruit, on car line. Apply at 89 North Chatham.

ORGAN RECITAL — On Tuesday evening next, March 28th, the fourth organ recital of the fifth series will be given at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Soloists: Miss L. Loewen, Miss Clark, Mr. Pilling, Mr. E. Powell, Mr. G. J. Burnett and Mr. B. Bantly.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE Concert, Temperance Hall, Pandora street, Wednesday evening, 22nd inst.; following will take part: Misses Duffie, Baker, Milne, Underhill; Messrs. Brownlie, Bantly, Pilling, Barraclough, Brown and Miss Gertrude Trotter's last appearance in Victoria. Admission 25 cents.

FOR SALE—Very good 5-roomed cottage, wired for electric light, very cheap, $750; neat cottage, Victoria West, cheap, $650; easy terms, no interest charged; 4 acres land, small cottage, good stable, $450; farm, 100 acres, 30 acres cleared, $3,500; easy terms, money to loan. A. Williams, Real Estate Agent, 104 Yates street.

TO RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor, after 1st of next month. Apply at Times office.

WANTED—Employment by an experienced gardener. Apply Geo. Wilder, Times office.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE (price $2,500)—The whole of the property known as King's Bakery, &c., located on Alfred, Chambers and Putnam streets, being six lots, with house and garden, large barn and stable and brick bakery thereon. If not sold, the owner offers the premises for long lease to responsible party. For terms, apply to John B. Lovell, 180 View street.

BOARD AND LODGINGS or room and breakfast in private family; home comforts, use of piano and bath; terms moderate. Apply 20 Erie street, James Bay.

COAL AND WOOD—Best sack, $5.50; Dry Wood, per cord, $4.50. Flint & Co., 18 Broad street.

COAL, $5.50 PER TON—New Wellington Collieries. Kingham & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

COAL AND WOOD — Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinnerton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

PROF. KAUFFMAN, from Chicago—Piano, Violin and mandolin. Room 77, Five Sisters block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms.

C. M. COOKSON—First-class plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fitting, corner Broad and Johnson streets. Tel. 674. Jobbing promptly attended to.

UNION BREWERY DEPOT, 150 Government street.

WALL PAPER, NEW DESIGNS, LOW PRICES. FORRESTER'S, 99½ DOUGLAS STREET.

Balsam of Aniseed.

The reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc., prepared by

HALL & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Clarence Blk., Yates and Douglas Sts.

W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER,

133 Government St., City

Offers by private treaty one of the choicest and largest Farms, near the city of Victoria, at a very low price, to command a ready sale. No reasonable offer refused. Correspondence solicited.

W. JONES, Sole Agent.

This is a genuine snap.

AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell without reserve at Salesrooms, 71, 73 and 81 Douglas street,

Wednesday, March 22, at 2 p.m.

MODERN FURNITURE

Solid Walnut Bed Sets, Mattresses, B.W. Dressers, B.W. Writing Desk, B.W. Hall Stand, Massive Walnut Dining Extension Table, B.W. and Rattan Chairs, B.W. Centre and Occasional Tables, Carpets, Linoleums, Combination Table, Refrigerator, Garden Chairs, New Model Range, Air-Tight Heaters, Crockery, etc., Tools, Sledge Hammers, 2 Lawn Mowers, Vise, Cross-Cut Saw, Pinch Bars, Garden Tools, Lot of New Venetian Blinds; also Consignment of Tweeds and Serges in Suit Lengths.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

Latest novelties of the season at the Compton House, Stevens & Jenkins, 84 Douglas street.

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

The Premier's Reply to Sir Charles Tupper—Promises and Liberal Actions.

Ottawa, March 21.—Premier Laurier is speaking in reply to Sir Charles Tupper to-day to a well filled house and and crowded galleries. He is arraigning the course of the opposition and drawing an interesting comparison between the performance of the Liberals and Conservatives in office.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made one of the greatest speeches of his life, speaking for nearly two hours. He handled Sir Charles Tupper very severely, showing his reckless and extravagant language to be wholly contrary to fact. He said that he would not follow Sir Charles Tupper's retaliation policy, but would legislate in the interests of the Canadian people from a Canadian standpoint, irrespective of any outside parties. While Canada had no entrance to the Yukon except through United States territory it would be most injudicious to pursue a retaliatory policy.

SHERMAN DEAD.

The Former Secretary of State Passed Away While on a Trip on the Steamer Paris.

New York, March 21.—A special to the Telegram from Calmanerr says: The steamer Paris with its party of excursionists touched here to-day and reported the death of John Sherman, former secretary of state.

The Paris was proceeding to Kingston where the cruiser Chicago had been ordered to meet her to take Mr. Sherman aboard.

John Sherman, who was born at Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823, was a brother of General William T. Sherman. His father died when he was six years old, and he was taken into the family of John Sherman, a cousin. When 14 years of age he was prepared to enter the sophomore class in college; but, preferring independence, he began work with the engineer corps on the Muskingum improvement. After two years he lost this place through political changes, and began the study of law with his brother Charles Sherman at Mansfield, O.; was admitted to the bar 1844, and entered into partnership with his brother. He was a delegate to the national whig convention 1848, and again 1852; was active in the organization of the republican party, and was president of the first Ohio republican state convention. He was a member of congress 1855-61, during which time he took part in the important debates on the Missouri Compromise, the Dred-Scott decision, slavery in Kansas, the Fugitive Slave Law, and questions of finance. His service on the committee sent to investigate the troubles in Kansas consequent on the slavery agitation gave him prominence. On account of the sickness of the chairman, he presented its report, which had important influence in the presidential campaign of 1856. Mr. Sherman kept a close watch on the appropriation bills of the house, pushed the investigation of alleged navy yard abuses, and opposed the system of making contracts in advance of appropriations. On his failure to obtain the speakership of the 36th congress after an exciting contest of eight weeks, he was appointed chairman of the committee of ways and means. He made a vigorous protest against changes in existing laws by amendments on appropriation bills, and to relieve the financial distress of the government secured the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of the treasury notes of 1860. He was elected to the senate 1861 to succeed Senator Chase. At the breaking out of the civil war he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Patterson till congress met in extra session July 4. In the interval of his congressional duties he returned to Ohio, and organized the "Sherman Brigade," which served througout the war. He purposed to enter the army, but was persuaded by President Lincoln and Secretary Chase to remain in the senate, where he did notable service in strengthening the public credit and providing for support of troops. He urged that United States notes should be made legal tender, and with Secretary Chase succeeded in carrying through the National Bank Bill. His speeches on this debate are regarded as the most important which he made during the war. Senator Sherman was joint author with Thaddeus Stevens of the Reconstruction Act which divided the southern states into military districts. He proposed the refunding act of 1870, and to him more than to any other man was due the resumption of specie payments, 1879, January 1. Mr. Sherman was secretary of the treasury under President Hayes 1877-81; a prominent candidate for the presidency 1880 and again 1888. He was re-elected to the senate 1881 and 1893. In 1897 he was made secretary of state of the United States. His long public career has been notable for integrity and unselfish service, as well as for statesmanlike grasp of leading principles, and skilful treatment of practical [illegible] of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet, in autobiography, appeared 1895.

Two Hundred Natives Killed

Another Severe Engagement Between Filipinos and Americans in Panay.

It Is Again Reported That Germans and Japanese Are Supplying Arms.

New York, March 21.—A despatch to the Herald from Iloilo, Island of Panay, says: A battalion of the 18th infantry, a platoon of the 6th artillery, and a machine gun battery made a reconnaissance in the direction of Mandurriao and Santa Barbara on Thursday.

While they were returning the insurgents attacked the outposts on the right and a fight followed. General Miller was on the scene early and directed operations from immediately behind the fighting line. He had several narrow escapes. The line advanced by rushes three thousand yards under a hot fire, pouring deliberate volleys upon the enemy's position, the artillery making good practice.

By the time the forces were within 300 yards of the enemy's position darkness fell,

Preventing the Charge

for which the Tennessee men and companies of the 18th on the right had already prepared by fixing bayonets. The retirement upon Jaro was accomplished in good order.

The engagement was brought on by the enemy's persistent attacks upon the outposts at Jaro bridge. Nothing could be gained by forcing the enemy back further, as it was impossible with the limited number of troops to hold the position. The American troops were exhausted by the fighting and having to walk knee deep through rice fields and sugar cane. There were several cases of prostration by heat.

The only man killed was private Louis Biehl, 18th infantry. The wounded number 15. A bullet passed through Private William Rovenberger's wrist and entered his mouth between the gum and the cheek, without injuring his head. There were other narrow escapes as the men advanced amid

A Perfect Hail of Bullets.

The severity of the engagement may be judged by the fact that the 18th regiment alone fired 62,800 rounds. It is estimated that the insurgents, with their more than two thousand rifles, fired more than double our total of ammunition. Private Biehl brought in a private wounded and gave warning to hurry up some ammunition, as most of the men were short. He then returned to the fighting line and was struck in the chest. He fell, saying, "I'm done for," and died in ten minutes.

It is impossible to tell accurately the insurgents' losses, as the American troops converged at a given point without tranversing the ground shot over, but the day after the battle from Jaro belfry the enemy could be seen

Carrying Away the Dead.

Their loss is estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded.

Instructions printed on a captured case of ammunition were in German, showing the cartridges came from the artillery depot at Mayence. It is suspected that ammunition and arms have been supplied to the insurgents from German and Japanese sources, and from French colonies.

The city is quiet and business is reviving.

Agoncillo Goes to Paris.

London, March 21.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo and the members of the former's staff at Washington, have gone to Paris in order to confer with the Filipino junta there. Neither body has received news from the Philippines during the past eight days. They say they fear the Americans have discovered and stopped their means of sending news to Manila.

Another General Deposed.

New York, March 21.—A Manila despatch published in the Journal says the Filipino commanding general, Antonio Luna, has been deposed for the position he took in trying to induce Aguinaldo to cease further resistance of the American forces. The cable yesterday told of the beheading of General Legarda for the same reason.

A RAILROAD SOLD.

St. Albans, Vt., March 21.—The Central Vermont Railroad and all its branches, leases of other roads and property owned by the company was sold under foreclosure proceedings to-day and the entire property was purchased by E. H. Baker, of Boston, chairman of the bondholders committee in the interests of the bondholders for $7,000,000. The purchase was made for the purpose of carrying out the plans for re-organization decided upon last September. There was only one bid.

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 21.—The Buffalo express on the leg of the Lehigh road was wrecked at North Wilkesbarre this morning by crashing into an engine. The engine of the express was thrown down an embankment and three cars were derailed. The engineer and fireman escaped with a few bruises. The passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was seriously injured.

GERMAN BUDGET PASSED.

Berlin, March 21.—The reichstag to-day passed the budget and adjourned until April 11.

ENTERPRISING AMERICANS.

They Undertake to Build a Bridge Across Atbara River in Seven Weeks.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 21.—An erecting gang from the Pencoyd Iron Works will leave this city in a few days en route for Africa, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Atbara river in the Soudan, near Khartoum. The seven spans of the bridge, with a total length of 1,100 feet, have already been shipped. The order was placed with the Pencoyd Iron Works by the British war office, less than six weeks ago, the company agreeing to build the structure in seven weeks. The Pencoyd Company, it is said, was given precedence over the British bridge builders because the latter had stated that it would require seven months to complete the structure. The British war office was anxious to have the bridge completed before fall in order to facilitate the operations of General Kitchener against the Mahdi.

FIVE BODIES RECOVERED.

Workmen Who Are Searching the Ruins of the Windsor Hotel Unearth Remains of Victims.

New York, March 21.—The workmen digging in the ruins of the Windsor hotel came upon a human body early to-day near the ladies' entrance on 46th street side of the hotel. The remains were evidently those of a woman. The head, all but the lower jaw, had been consumed.

Part of the trunk of another body was found in the Fifth avenue side of the ruins at 10:15 o'clock. Beside it was a thick bone and another bone that could not be classified.

A body very badly mangled has been found. A molar on the right side of the jaw and another on the left side had been filled with gold. This was the third body to be found.

A few minutes after the finding of the supposed body this morning a handbag was dug out of the ruins a few feet away. It contained a small box for holding a false teeth plate and a card with the name, "Miss A. E. Harris," and address, "Finsbury Pavement, E. C. There was also in the bag a watch, a traveller's clock and a bunch of keys. A number of blank checks of the Union Bank of London, and a number of handkerchiefs marked "T. A. B." in scarlet. T. A. Barrett, of London, is one of the persons still missing.

The fifth body recovered was taken out of the ruins on the southwest corner.

BERLIN'S PLAGUE.

An Epidemic of Influenza Prevails and To-Day Over Two Hundred Deaths Were Reported.

Berlin, March 21.—There has been a recurrence of snowstorms accompanied by severe cold throughout Germany. A great amount of damage has been done to vegetation.

The weather has aggravated the influenza. In Berlin alone this morning there were over 200 deaths from influenza.

The schools have been closed in East Prussia this week owing to the spread of the disease.

RHODES AND THE KAISER.

He Has Concluded Negotiations for a Telegraph Line Through German East Africa.

Berlin, March 21.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Richter asked the government for information on the subject of the negotiations with Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The minister of foreign affairs said the negotiations for a railway through German Africa were progressing, but that an agreement had been reached regarding the laying of a telegraph line through the East African protectorate, the rights and supremacy of German interests being fully safeguarded. The line would be constructed at the telegraph companies' expense, and would be completed within five years.

The agreement arrived at between Mr. Rhodes and the German government includes the erection by the trans-African Telegraph Company, of a second wire through German territory for the exclusive use of the German government.

RESCUED BY A MISSIONARY.

Prospectors Deserted by Indian Guards, Who Thought to Secure Outfits.

Seattle, March 18.—Francis A. Holterman has just arrived here from Copper river, Alaska. Holterman, with his son, Bernard, James Morris and Angla Jenkins, were prospecting on the Altsek river. Their provisions were reduced to a six days' supply and they arranged with a party of Indians to guide them to Yokutat, about fifteen miles down the coast. The Indians compelled them to leave their baggage behind. It was appropriated by the Indians. After taking Holterman and his party down the coast a short distance the Indian guides deserted them in the expectation that they would perish. Holterman thinks, and that they would fall heir to all their effects. After traveling a few weeks the party was found by the Rev. Hendrickson, a missionary, on Yokutat bay. Holterman and his son were unconscious, and Morris and Jenkins were both delirious. The miners of Yokutat organized a party to punish the Indians, but they had disappeared. Both Holterman and [illegible] of scurvy.

—Smoke union made cigars.

The Last Sad Rites

Funeral Service Over the Remains of the Late Baron Herschell.

An Impressive Ceremony in Westminster Abbey Attended by Leading Statesmen.

London, March 21.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Baron Herschell, who died at Washington on March 1, took place to-day in Westminster Abbey. The procession of carriages formed this morning at the residence of the deceased, at Grosvenor Gardens, to which the body was conveyed yesterday on its arrival here from Portsmouth from New York by the British cruiser Talbot.

At the residence the casket was placed in an elaborate glass panelled hearse, and the procession proceeded to Westminster Abbey. There the body was met by the dean, clergy and choir.

The Pallbearers

were: The government leader in the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour; the Speaker of the House of Commons, Right Hon. Wm. Court-Gully; High Commissioner of Canada, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal; the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, Earl Kimberly; vice-chancellor of the University of London; Lord High Chancellor, Earl of Halsbury; the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Baron James of Hereford; and United States Ambassador Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

Lord Churchill, lord-in-waiting to the Queen, represented Her Majesty, and there were also representatives of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.

The chief mourner was the son of the deceased, Baron Richard Farrer Herschell, who followed the coffin with the members of the family.

As the procession

Proceeded Up the Nave,

the burial offices and nineteenth Psalm were sung. Lord Churchill bore the Queen's wreath, which was of bays, with an autograph card inscribed "A mark of sincere regard from Victoria, R.I."

The large congregation present included the Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster, Q.C., M.P.; the Solicitor-General, Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C., M.P.; the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Randell Creighton; members of the United States embassy; the Duke of Westminster; the Duke of Abercorn; the Earl of Morley; Baron Loch of Drylaw; the Earl of Carrington, Baron Ashbourne; the Earl of Cranbrook; Baron Tweedsmouth; the Marquis of Ripon; the Earl of Aberdeen; Mr. Herbert Gladstone; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leading judges, and Secretary Cartwright, of the Anglo-American commission.

The pall covered coffin was borne through the west cloister. The late Baron Herschell's Official Robes were placed at the head of the casket and his ribband and orders were placed at the foot. The remains were accompanied by the clergy and choir up the nave to a space beneath the lectern, where they were deposited with impressive services.

A trombone quartette played Beethoven's "Equale." At the conclusion of the services Sir Frederick Bridge, who has been organist of Westminster Abbey since 1875, played the Dead March in Saul.

The remains were afterwards removed to Waterloo railway station to be conveyed to Cliffe, Dorsetshire, where they will be interred.

A splendid shield sent by the American Society of London occupied the place of honor at the head of the casket containing the remains, and in the railroad car a score of wreaths were placed about the casket. Those of the Queen and Prince of Wales were the only ones placed on the lid of the casket.

RICH STRIKE NEAR REPUBLIC.

Republic, Wn., March 21.—Superintendent Crouse, of the Gold Creek Mining Company, has returned to Republic from the company's property, fifteen miles south of here, and confirms the news of a rich gold strike. He says the crosscut tunnel encountered a ledge at a depth of 80 feet, which has been proved to be twenty feet wide and carries an abundance of free gold. The assays run from $200 to $552.

THE MOLINEAUX CASE.

New York, March 21—Judge Blanchard in general sessions to-day granted the application of counsel for Roland B. Molineaux, accused of having poisoned Mrs. Kate J. Adams, for permission to inspect the minutes of the grand jury that indicted Molineaux.

SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

London, March 21.—Severe weather continues throughout Great Britain. In Leicestershire twenty degrees of frost has been reported. Great loss has occurred among the live stock. London has experienced the heaviest snowfall of the winter.

TRIAL OF NANCY GUILDFORD.

Bridgeport Conn., March 21.—The trial of Dr. Nancy Guildford, charged with the murder of Miss Emma Gill, of Southington, by criminal practice, was begun to-day. The prisoner, the illness of whom has caused several postponements, was in court and was apparently very weak.

WE ARE CAREFUL

Campbell's Prescription Store.

WE ARE PROMPT

OUR XMAS GOODS Have arrived.

Prescriptions Put Up Day or Night.

Finest line of Toilet Articles in the city.

THE CORBIN ROAD.

Strong Feeling at Boundary Creek in Favor of the Road.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 16.—There is an unanimous public sentiment throughout Southern British Columbia in favor of railway competition in the Boundary district. It has crystallized in the form of resolutions adopted by the various boards of trade. A number of meetings will be held shortly in order to endorse the Kettle River Valley railway project. Mr. D. C. Corbin will renew his application for a charter at the present session of parliament. It is felt here that the measure will have good prospects of success as steps have been taken to enlighten the Canadian legislators respecting the intolerable situation, which would arise in the event of the C. P. R. securing a monopoly of the transportation in the richest portion of the Dominion. It is no exaggeration to predict that within a year there will be more than fifty shipping mines between Grand Forks and Camp McKinney. The C. P. R. in its belated arrival will discover thriving towns, and ambitious hamlets built up by adventurous pioneers. The passing of the stage driver and the freighter is at hand. It should mean an economic revolution. People in this section, knowing the methods adopted by the C. P. R. in territory where competition does not exist, fear a spurious counterfeit involving stagnation and retrogression. They, however, are buoyed up with the hope that parliament will see the wisdom of giving the Boundary district an additional railway. Sir William Van Horne's patriotic plea that the invasion of Canada by American railways constitutes a grave national danger, is as ludicrous as it is grotesque. Americans in this section form one of the most progressive and industrious elements in the population.

It is no secret that the C. P. R. crosses the State of Maine en route to the maritime provinces. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Soo road, a branch of the same system, extends through 1,500 miles of the United States, competing with American railroads. The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, equally controlled by the C. P. R., traverses Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is generally felt that the future of the Boundary region which, before six months elapse, will have more than 50 shipping mines, hinges upon the solution of the transportation problem.

Railway competition is an absolute necessity. Without these conditions every town and mining camp will be stifled with excessive rates. The support of the outside press is eagerly anticipated.

Hon. Joseph Martin's open letter declaring railway competition in Southern British Columbia has created a favorable impression. His statement that there was no argument against preventing any capitalist, American or Canadian, from building railroads in Canada at private expence, is unanswerable.

THE TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

Dwelling Houses Wrecked—Eleven Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—It is now certain that eleven persons were killed and a large number seriously injured in the tornado near Edwardsville on Saturday night. The path of the storm was about 200 yards wide and it traversed the country for 12 miles, beginning in the northern part of Cleburne county, near Iron City, and moving southward. Lewis Coffee's residence, a strong double log house situated on a little hill, was swept away and the timbers scattered for a mile. Ten of its eleven occupants were instantly killed. Except the body of the baby, which was found under the ruins of the chimney, the corpses of the victims were carried half a mile, and nine of them were found heaped together. Every body had been stripped of its clothing. One was twisted around a stump and two others were headless. Beside the body of the father lay Bessie Coffee, the only member of the family not instantly killed.

In the same neighborhood the residences of J. W. Wilder, J. H. Cason, Andrew Stegan and Ben Stanzell were wrecked and all their occupants injured. Near Heflin a white woman whose name cannot be learned was killed and five persons in the same family hurt. It is estimated that about 50 buildings were destroyed; between 20 and 25 persons were injured and over a score of farms devastated. The storm lost its force just south of Heflin, near which place a dozen buildings were wrecked. The path of the cyclone presents a terrible scene of havoc. Timbers of wrecked houses are scattered in every direction. Some were carried high into the air and others were driven deep into the ground or through trees. Many head of cattle were killed.

THE CASTILIAN.

The Allan Liner, Which Went Ashore Near Yarmouth, May be Floated.

Halifax, March 20.—The inquiry regarding the wreck of the Allan line steamer Castilian opened at Yarmouth to-day. It is reported that hundreds of wreckers have been swarming on board the wrecked steamer and carrying away everything they could move. The steamer Delta has arrived from St. Vincent with the salvage of the cargo of the Castilian. Members of the crew of the Delta report that the Castilian may be floated. They say she is apparently not any more damaged than when she went on the ledge.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. Observe the wonderful comfort attending their use. Try them.

DESTRUCTIVE SEATTLE FIRE.

Church of the Sacred Heart Gutted—Damage $30,000.

Seattle, March 20.—The fire which yesterday destroyed the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, conducted by the Redemptorist fathers, entailing a loss estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000, is supposed to have been started by the torch of an incendiary. The church was a large brick structure in a Gothic style of architecture and stood on the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Bell street, covering almost an entire lot 60x120 feet. Though its exterior was plain, no expense had been spared in the interior decorations and furnishings, which were on a scale of lavish magnificence.

When the firemen arrived they say there was no hope of saving the church. The priests estimate the loss on the church building and its contents at from $25,000 to $30,000, partially insured. The priests' residence was damaged to the extent of about $2,000, fully insured. The church will be rebuilt at once.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

New York, March 20.—Workmen have been going slowly over the ruins of the Windsor Hotel, but no other bodies have been found since early this morning, when the remains of the two charred bodies were taken out. Several persons hitherto reported as missing were found to be safe to-day. The present list of missing numbers 44. This, however, takes into account but few of the 200 servants of the house. At midnight the contractors thought that many bodies would be come upon by to-morrow, by which time a sufficient space will be cleared away to allow a large number of men to work to advantage.

CHINA'S TROUBLES.

London, March 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is asserted here that negotiations are almost concluded by which the treaty port Newchwang, province of Leaotung, on the river Laou, near the gulf of Pechili, will become a Russian possession, Russia undertaking in return to support China in resisting the demands of Italy."

The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, has been urging the Tsun li yamen to grant the Belgian demand for a concession at Hankow, but China's declines, and the British advocacy of Belgium's proposal is regarded as unreasonable and inconsistent."

ENGINEER KILLED.

Buffalo, March 20.—The engine of train No. 18 on the South Shore road, the combination cafe and baggage car and one of the sleepers were derailed near Buffalo to-day. The engineer, Henry Shattuck of Buffalo was instantly killed, George W. Roberts, the brakeman, seriously injured, and William Foster, the porter, slightly hurt.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

London, March 20.—An Anglo-Egyptian expedition will be undertaken next autumn, according to a dispatch from Cairo to the Daily Mail, to finally dispose of the Khalifa Abdullah and the other dervish leaders in the Soudan.

Among cases of extraordinary memory in idiots Morel cites an idiot who remembered the date of the funerals of all the persons who had died in his parish within thirty-five years, with the names of those who had taken part in these funerals. Morel also cites the case of an idiot who could not count up to twenty, but who knew the names of all the saints in the calendar, with dates of their respective feasts.

It is undoubtedly a fact that our grandmothers, the pioneer women of the country, led more laborious lives than the housewives of to-day. In spite of this fact, they bore their husbands healthy, robust sons and daughters, and did not become weak, complaining invalids as a consequence.

There are probably several reasons for this. One is, that they lived more in the open air, and another, and probably the most influential of all, is that they were less prudish than the women of to-day. They were not ashamed to know something of their own physical make-up. They were not too nice to take care of their health in a womanly way. Women now-a-days suffer untold tortures in silence, because of weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, rather than consult a physician, or even talk upon the subject to their own husbands. They imagine that troubles of this description can only be cured by undergoing the disgusting examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average modern physician. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all diseases peculiar to women in the privacy of their own homes. It does away with the necessity for examinations and local treatment. It acts directly on the important organs concerned, making them strong, healthy and vigorous. It fits for wifehood and the burdens of household duties. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the time of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. Thousands have testified to its merits.

Over 1000 pages of medical advice free. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, for paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MISERIES OF NERVOUS DISPEPSIA.

Are Many and Severe, but Very Easily Cured.

Caused by Weak, Watery Blood, on Which the Nerves are Fed—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure the Disease and Prevent Its Return.

Can't you sleep?

Does noise annoy you?

Are you low-spirited, discouraged, seeing no use in living?

Are you "cross," irritable and gloomy?

Have you a desire to avoid company; do you worry over little troubles and difficulties; are you tired, and worn-out most of the time; do you feel stiff and sore all over the body when you get out of bed in the morning?

Do you have gloomy forebodings, worrying over the future of your children or dreading your own early death, for instance?

This is a truly miserable condition of affairs, and leads, positively, to much more painful and dangerous ailments.

Do you understand just what the trouble is? One doctor may have told you one thing, another, something else; they may have given you medicine, which did you no good.

Still your trouble is easy to reach, easy to recognize, easy to cure.

You have Nervous Dyspepsia.

That means that your food does not digest properly, and that your nerves are fed on impure, weak blood, made from this improperly digested food.

The remedy lies in securing prompt, thorough, perfect digestion. Then the blood will be rich, strong and nourishing, then the nerves will be fed on food that gives them strength and vigor to do their duty properly.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets ensure perfect digestion, because they digest the food themselves, allowing the stomach to rest and recuperate. They tone the digestive organs, and bring about perfect action.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets positively and permanently cure Nervous Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the digestive organs. They cost only fifty cents a box.

Glasgow's Exhibition

A Graphic Description of the Great Industrial Show in 1901.

The Attendance Will Probably Be Over Ten Millions--Some Novelties.

The following excellent description of the international exhibition to be held in Glasgow in 1901 is from the pen of Robert Macintyre, correspondent of the Chicago Daily Record:

Of late the industrial progress of the west of Scotland has been watched with growing interest, and the Glasgow exposition of 1901 is likely on that account to be for exhibitors the most important of the group now contemplated in Europe. The fair at Paris next year should be a memorable one, but in the cold north we take a staider view of life, and if we cannot amuse visitors as do the Parisians they may find consolation in the fact that the business side of the Glasgow exhibition will be its big feature. The aesthetic side of the show will be as representative as anything the rest of Britain can do, and what the world of amusement offers will be secured, but at the end of a century of mechanical achievement in which Clyde people have played notable parts the promoters naturally desire nothing better than to mark the great industrial progress in which they have participated to so great financial advantage.

Glasgow's Citizens

are getting used to praise of the city's enterprise, but it has been left to a London paper to discover a new way of making us vain. It says that, more than any other, Glasgow has put its best brains into its business. That is absolutely a fact, and in the management of this exhibition there is no exception. Queen Victoria is patron, the Prince of Wales is vice-patron and Lord Blythewood is president. West of Scotland people in America will admit that aspiration could not go higher than that. The lord provost, Sir David Richmond, is chairman of the executive council, and the vice-chairman are Bailie Shearer and Bailie Dickson. The honorary secretary is the town clerk, Sir James Warwick; and the general manager is H. A. Hedley, who in the organization of exhibitions has a first-rate record of success. The members of the executive are nearly all men with big businesses to control and arduous official duties to get through, but they mean the fair to be a big success and they are not sparing themselves.

I saw Bailie Shearer and Mr. Hedley to-day. The bailie, who is a shipbuilder and has travelled widely in the United States, said:

"We Want American Exhibits,

and we'll do a lot to get them. The people over here and the thousands who will come from the continent don't know anything of what Americans are doing—say, in the matter of pneumatic machine tools. Shipbuilders and engineers know, because it's their business, but there's a world to develop even among European engineers and shipbuilders, and this exhibition on the world's premier shipbuilding river would be a good starting point."

"That is so," said Mr. Hedley. "The shipbuilding and mechanical side of the exhibition will be very nearly complete. Almost the whole century's development of the steamship and the marine engine will be traced in models and otherwise, and practically every concern of any note in the world of industry will be represented. We wish as many foreign exhibits as we can get, and we look to America for a lot of help. We are negotiating with various foreign and colonial governments, and expect to fix them shortly. The Canadian and United States governments, as a fact, have already decided officially to take part in the exhibition."

"And don't forget," interposed the bailie, "that we fully appreciate the help a big collection of American exhibits will be. We know the value of American machinery, but we are not appraising manufactures now. We desire to show the full

Development of the Century,

and we know we cannot do that without the assistance of the United States and Germany."

Interest in the fair is widespread, and it is very active interest indeed. The guaranty fund for the exhibition of 1888 was £251,000 all told; for the show projected it is already nearly £500,000. In 1888 6,000,000 persons visited Kelvingrove, and since then the population of the municipal area has grown from 551,000 to 751,000, while the factories in the industrial suburbs around has been very much greater. New railways have made densely populated burghs where a decade ago there were green fields, and millions of pounds sterling have been sunk in new manufactories along the river. All roads led to Rome, but for the tourist there is only one way to the Scottish highlands, and that is through Glasgow. Edinburgh is within an hour of the city by rail, and Newcastle, Sunderland, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester and Belfast are easily, on the basis of an Englishman's holiday, "day trips." A fair estimate of the probable attendance is, I should say, 10,000,000, and the daily gatherings will be representative of every industrial centre in Britain.

The site of the Glasgow exhibition of 1901 is, as was the case in 1888, to be

Kelvingrove Park,

which by horse car is about twenty minutes west of the centre of the city. In all it covers sixty-seven acres, and its appropriation has been agreed to by the corporation. It is beautifully situated and still is classic Kelvingrove, though the expansion of the residential districts around it has been amazingly rapid. A reach of the Kelvin 1,300 feet long will be inclosed, and on it will be provision for motor boats and other moving shipbuilding exhibits. The width is 90 feet, the depth about 6 feet. As was the case on the last occasion, the slopes of Gilmore hill will be utilized in the transformation of the park into an ideal pleasure ground. Crowning the hill is the university, which is another evidence of the civic spirit which prevails in the second city of the empire. To make that building worthy of the place the community subscribed £165,000 to the fund at the disposal of the authorities, and the reward is an educational institution of not only rare beauty but sound organization. Between it and Dumbarton road, with the Kelvin in the hollow, is another proof of the generosity of our merchant princes. After the last exhibition there was a clear surplus of £54,000, which was made the basis of a fund for the erection of fine art galleries. Accumulated interest and subscriptions swelled the fund to the extent of £74,346, and on part of the ground to be devoted to the fair the fine art galleries are now nearly completed. The total estimated cost is about £172,000, and the balance is almost sure to be forthcoming. Altogether the exhibition buildings will

Cover About Sixteen Acres.

The design of the main building is Spanish renaissance, which not only harmonizes with that of the new art galleries, but lends itself to color decoration. The experience of Chicago has not been lost on Glasgow, for the fronts are to be faced with fibre plaster boards three-quarters of an inch in thickness, faced and flushed up to a smooth surface with a layer of stucco and sand and painted white or very light yellow. The four main towers will be similarly treated. The woodwork of windows, shutters and doors will be painted a soft green, and the corrugated iron of the roofs a red resembling the tint of Broseley tiles.

At the main entrance a classic peristyle will run across the front, forming a piazza, and statuary, fountains and plants will be grouped upon it. From the grounds, however, the predominating architectural feature of the building will be its great dome, with the four flanking towers surrounded by an open colonnade. The building will cover six acres, and in its internal arrangement the Chicago plan has been largely followed. There will be no courts, and the exhibits will be housed in a large open area.

Instead of the Single Span Roof,

however, there will be steel stanchions at wide intervals carrying girders which support a series of moderate spans.

The administrative block will be in the centre, nearly under the dome, and a main avenue about sixty feet wide will come right down the middle of the hall. The whole floorage will be one space. To the northeast of the main building will be the grand hall, which is nearly circular in plan and is designed to accommodate 4,367 persons. Another of the chief buildings—the machinery hall—is on the south side of Dumbarton road, to the extreme west of the whole series. There is nothing strikingly novel in its arrangement, but it is practical, and nobody seeks much more than that. In the grounds there are several minor buildings.

Just to give an idea of the Scope of the Exhibition

I may say broadly what the classification of exhibits is to be. There will be a class including raw material, agriculture and mining; one of industrial design and manufactures; another of machinery, motive power, electricity and labor-saving appliances in motion. The other classes will be devoted to locomotion and transport, marine engineering and shipbuilding, lighting and heating, science and scientific instruments, education and music and sports and sporting appliances. In addition there will be a woman's section and a fine art, history and archaeological section. Both of these departments promise to be notable successes. Sir Francis Powell is chairman of the fine art committee, and on the honorary council of the women's section are the bearers of some of the noblest names in Britain. The aim of the committees is to show how great has been the progress of woman during the century in the fields of labor and culture. As briefly as possible I have tried to give you an idea of the exhibition. In brief, the Glasgow exhibition, while it will not be on the big scale to which America has accustomed itself, will be as thorough as our people can make it.

Severe Headaches

Resulting from Catarrh Cause Great Suffering

The Great Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Sufferers from any disease caused by impure blood should never be discouraged about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla because other medicines have failed to give relief. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Read this statement:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I think it my duty to let you know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was suffering with severe headaches daily and also with catarrh. One day a paper was left at my house and in looking it over I read of your great medicine's value to my fellow sufferers. I reasoned that if it cured them, why would it not cure me, although I must own I had some doubts about it, as I

Had Tried So Many

so-called cures which had failed even to relieve me. At last I procured a bottle and after taking all the medicine the headaches had left me and my catarrh trouble was much better. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have derived so much benefit from it that I would advise any one troubled with impure blood to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. I feel better now than I have for years, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. E. GREY, 27 St. Nicholas St., Toronto, Ontario. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Governor Brady Complains of Aggressive Acts of Canadians.

Washington, March 20.—Governor Brady, who was here last month, called the attention of the government to what he considered a threatening condition of affairs regarding the Alaskan boundary line. On February 21 he had a conference with both Secretary Bliss and Secretary Hay, in which he urged that the aggressive acts of the Canadians be promptly met. The note was considered at the next cabinet meeting. On February 23 the governor submitted a formal communication to the secretary of the interior in which he spoke of the bitter feeling along the line, making the presence of troops, in his opinion, imperative. Among other things Governor Brady said in his letter:

"The Canadians, from our way of looking at matters, have constantly shown a spirit of aggression so far as the boundary line is concerned. This is shown in three instances. There is a point upon the Stikine which for years has been regarded as upon the boundary line. An American citizen is operating a quartz ledge, six miles below the recognized boundary. The Canadian officials have gone down six miles below him, thus making a gap of twelve miles. They compel him to pay duties on his supplies which he carries in to operate this ledge. Last year in February an order went out to the customs official of the Mounted Police to move from the recognized stations on the boundary lines to the summit of the pass. Some of our citizens were at that time in favor of going up and compelling them to move back by force.

"I took the trip to the summit of Chilcoot pass and found the British flag flying there and custom officials collecting duties from all who had their goods piled up there on the snow. I asked the officer in charge by what authority he had removed from the lake to the summit, and he replied by the command of his superior officer. Now, our customs officials at Skagway have not recognized those lines so far as sending convoys over with British goods.

"Late last autumn gold diggers were discovered on a creek called Porcupine creek. These discoveries are proven to be very rich, and they are very close to the thirty-mile limit, where also we have regarded the boundary line. The claims have been worked during the winter and the people satisfied with their richness, and many men have gone in with stocks of goods and propose to start in business with the prospect of a lively mining season. This immigration has been extensive from the fact that a few weeks ago the parliament of British Columbia passed an alien act which would throw part of the intended immigration into the Atlin country into the Porcupine district instead. The aggressiveness which has been shown on the Stikine and the passes would impel the Canadians to move down and claim this country as belonging to them. I think I know the temper of our people, and feel sure in saying that if such a step is attempted on the part of the Canadians, conflict will ensue. This danger is so imminent that I deem it wise that our troops in Alaska be ordered to take possession of these lines and maintain our sovereignty over the soil. I see no other step for us to take if we want to avoid a conflict with Great Britain. I regard the Porcupine district especially as the point of danger."

The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, conferred with Secretary Hay with reference, it is understood, to a modus vivendi to be observed along the Alaskan border, in order to obviate the possibility of a clash, pending final determination of the boundary. Pending a final agreement on the boundary, a temporary line would be run by the two governments. This would not affect permanent interests, but would serve as a legal barrier between the [illegible] act that [illegible]

LA GRIPPE? TRY

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

The Ideal French Tonic,

FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863. Endorsed by Medical Faculty.

Immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

A SNAP!

2,000 YDS. BRUSSELS CARPET

The best we have yet offered at the price.

GENUINE BRUSSELS CARPETS Beautiful in Design and Color. Made from Selected Wool. The Best Dyes alone used.

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51-55 FORT STREET.

J. PIERCY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods

Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Prin Zephyrs, Fancy Flannelettes, Muslins, Lace Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

26, 27, 28 and 29 Yates St. - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

AN ORIGINAL ALLEGIANCE OATH

In the old days when the Spanish province of Aragon was a proud and independent monarchy, the people used, when choosing their king, the following singular form of election:

"We, the freeborn inhabitants of the ancient kingdom of Aragon, who are equal to you, Don Philip, and something more, elect you to be our king, on condition that you preserve to us our rights and privileges. If in this you should fail, we own you for our king no longer." —Harper's Round Table.

The forty-seventh report of the inspectors of lunatics in Ireland, published at the end of September last, states that the total number of known insane in Ireland on January 1, 1898, was 19,590, as against 18,956 in 1897.

MRS. F. LAMB, MANCHESTER, ONT.,

Found Laxa-Liver Pills a perfect cure for her Dyspepsia.

Try all the tablets and trash you have a mind to.

Go the rounds of the drastic purgatives till you're weakened and sickened.

Then when you've sought in vain for a cure for your stomach and liver disorders—just try Laxa-Liver Pills.

You'll find no medicine act nicer, cure quicker.

Mrs. F. Lamb, Manchester, Ont., used Laxa-Liver Pills.

They cured her Dyspepsia.

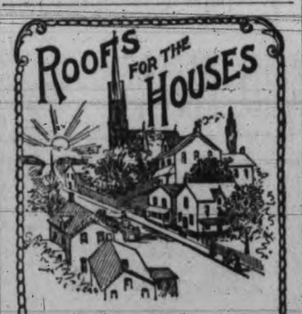
This is what she says:

"I have long been troubled with dyspepsia and other stomach troubles, and have tried various remedies. None did me so much good as Laxa-Liver Pills, which have cured me."

People troubled with constipation, biliousness, jaundice, bad breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, belching of wind, etc., will find Laxa-Liver Pills the most perfect remedy made.

They act without any griping, weakening or sickening, and leave no bad after-effects of any kind. Price 25c. a bottle, or 5 for $1.00, at all druggists.

TRADE MARK LAXA LIVER PILLS



32 Years Ago

We started the manufacture of sheet metal building materials, and this long experience enables us to offer intending builders all that is desirable in Steel Roofing, Steel Siding, Steel Ceilings, etc.

We Prefer

That you purchase through the trade, still if your dealer cannot give the information you desire, or offers a substitute "just as good," write us.

"The Pedlar Patent Shingles" are the best, and the best cost no more than the poorest.

Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.

OSHAWA, CANADA.

Charles Heyward,

(Established 1867).

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street, Victoria.

TO LOAN Various Amounts on First Mortgage.

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FOR SALE

A First-Class Pack Train

Twenty-seven mules and one bell horse in the finest condition for work, with aparajos complete. This train was allowed by packers to be the best mule train that worked on the Teslin trail last season, having made one trip more than any other train on the road.

For particulars apply to

J. CLEARIHUE,

26 Yates street, Victoria.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Wednesday, 29th instant, for the erection and completion of a wharf at Sooke. Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 15th March, 1899.

To the Electors of South Ward.

Ladies and Gentlemen: At the request of a number of the electors, I beg to announce myself a candidate for election as alderman for South Ward.

EDWARD BRAGG.

To the Electors of South Ward.

Ladies and Gentlemen: At the request of a large number of electors, I offer myself as a candidate for alderman for above Ward, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

W. G. CAMERON.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,

ENGINEER,

is prepared to supply and erect in working order Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers; Hand, Power and Diamond Rock Drills a specialty. Office: 14 Board of Trade building, Victoria. P. O. Box 641.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.

Barber Shops and Bridges

The City Council Wrestle With Both Problems Last Night.

Mr. Pendray Asks for Encouragement for the British America Paint Co.

Selection of a City Carpenter Goes Over Till To-Morrow Night.

The labors of the city fathers were prolonged last night until almost eleven o'clock, and even then business had to be deferred for consideration at a special meeting. The selection of a city carpenter and the consideration of several by-laws will be taken up on Wednesday night.

The Hospital Grounds.

Joshua Davies, in reply to the communication of the council in regard to making arrangements to prevent the flooding of the Jubilee Hospital grounds, said that the proposed improvements had been submitted to G. Mohun, C.E., for report, and that gentleman had pronounced the box drain on Cadboro Bay road and the fifteen inch drain through the grounds as insufficient to prevent flooding of the grounds. It was also pointed out that unless this overflow was stopped the board's sewage scheme could not be tested.

Ald Humphrey moved that the communication be referred to the city engineer to deal with. Carried.

The Condemned Bridge.

The Rock Bay bridge was the subject of another communication from the manager of the B. C. Street Railway Company. The manager stated that the company was prepared to bear the extra cost of putting the bridge in a safe condition over and above the requirements of ordinary traffic. In the case of erection of a new bridge he asked time to allow the company to build a bridge for their own use after the present one was discarded. Laid on the table pending report from the engineer.

Alien "Bosses" Criticized.

Thomas B. Miller complained that though he had been a resident of the city for seven years and was a married man he had been unable to secure much employment even though his "boss" was an alien. Ald. Williams thought the matter should be looked into, and married men and ratepayers given the preference over others. Referred to the city engineer for report.

Ald. Brydon asked who was the American boss referred to in the letter. He thought there were plenty of British subjects to do the bossing necessary, a remark which provoked an abortive attempt at applause from one of the audience.

The Perennial Complaint.

A complaint of the insufficiency of the sewer system was made by Jas. Maynard, who said that although he had put in a five inch drain to comply with the by-law, the connection with the main sewer was only three inches, and was insufficient to carry off the sewage. Referred to city engineer for report.

The New Paint Company.

W. J. Pendray forwarded the following communication in regard to the British Columbia Paint Company:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen: Re British America Paint Company: Referring to my interviews with you to-day, when I stated my intention of erecting a factory on Humbolt street to manufacture paints, colors and varnishes, and asked for permission to put up wooden buildings, I now, in compliance with your request, beg to confirm said application.

The buildings will be large, solid and thoroughly good looking in every respect, and will undoubtedly benefit this end of the city.

Water Rates.—As I propose to manufacture dry colors, it would be necessary that I should have as low a rate as possible, and I therefore ask your favorable consideration of this point also.

Extension of Douglas street.—With reference to the proposed extension of Douglas street, I would like to have it definitely understood whether you will require the corner of my lot on Humboldt street; if so, I will sell it for $1,800, or accept in exchange for it the lower part of the lot fronting the square as described in our conversation to-day.

I may add that there are several who think Vancouver offers special advantages and facilities for the works I am now interested in, but I have my opinion on this matter, and it needs only a prompt and fair compliance with the respectful requests herein made to decide me on starting the new works immediately.

Asking for the favor of a prompt reply, I am, yours truly, W. J. PENDRAY.

The mayor explained that Mr. Pendray had interviewed him in regard to the question and wanted an early reply.

Ald. Stewart thought that when the by-law for the revision of the fire limits came up for consideration this property should be excluded from the present limits, as the property bordered on the water and was admirably adapted for the purposes indicated. He thought permission should be granted.

Ald. Hayward pointed out that while under the present by-laws the permission could not be granted, Mr. Pendray might be informed of the council's intention to amend the limits in the near future.

Ald. Williams agreed with the proposition, and said Mr. Pendray's enterprise should be encouraged by the council.

Ald. Humphrey said that when Douglas street was extended a corner of Mr. Pendray's lot would be appropriated, but that by consulting the plan Mr. Pendray could avoid building on the small piece of land to be expropriated.

Ald. Brydon thought the council should hesitate before committing themselves to such a step. The property indicated lay in the very centre of the city, and if the passage of the by-law would give the owners of the old shacks at the head of James Bay permission to patch up or retain the present unsightly shacks then he would oppose it. This view was supported by Ald. Brydon's desk-mate, Ald. Beckwith, who, while he felt disposed to give Mr. Pendray every encouragement possible, thought the city should be protected from such a contingency as Ald. Brydon had anticipated.

Ald. MacGregor moved that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Pendray and report as soon as possible.

In reply to Ald. Beckwith and Brydon, Ald. Hayward said that the owners of the shacks retained them because it pulled down they must replace them with brick ones. If the limitations of the by-law were amended the owners of the property would be much more likely to put up better buildings.

Ald. Humphrey reminded the aldermen that the land proposed to be reclaimed at the head of James Bay would be among the most valuable in the city, and this should be taken into consideration. Ald. Kinsman supported the proposal of Mr. Pendray. Ald. MacGregor's amendment was carried.

Ald. MacGregor, Humphrey, and Kinsman were appointed members of the committee to confer with Mr. Pendray.

Gravel Walks for Richmond Avenue.

S. W. Edwards complained of a defective sidewalk on Richmond avenue.

Ald. Humphrey moved that a gravel sidewalk be laid.

The Mayor—The solicitor says it is only a forty foot road.

Ald. Humphreys—Who told you that? It is nearer eighty.

Ald. Beckwith seconded the motion and spoke of the necessity for the work. The motion carried, it having been ascertained that the street is of the necessary width.

To Save Fuel.

Stewart Thompson, for the American Stoker Company, drew attention to his company's new method whereby a great saving could be effected in the electric light station. Referred to electric light committee and superintendent for report.

Good News for Suburbanites.

Acting City Engineer Cousins reported that six piles and a few supports under Rock Bay bridge at a cost of less than $100 would place that structure in a safe condition. The report in full was as follows:

Victoria, B.C., March 20, 1899.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report relating to the condition of Rock Bay bridge: This bridge, I consider, requires six new piles, two supports being placed under the draw, besides other small repairs; estimated cost, $90. If this work was done I consider the bridge would be safe for ordinary traffic for about six months, and would respectfully suggest that the work be carried out as soon as possible, if the intention is to keep the bridge open for traffic.

Re petition for a pipe drain on west side of Terrace avenue.—The present open ditch, which receives the bath and sink water from several houses, to be replaced by a pipe drain would require 575 feet of 8in. pipe and 70 feet of 10in.x12in. box. Estimated cost, exclusive of 8in. pipe, $90.

Re condition of Michigan street, west of Montreal.—This portion of street requires grading 12 feet wide for a distance of 300ft. Estimated cost, $65.

Re improvement to Frederick street, Victoria West.—From Esquimalt road to Indian Reserve, distance 230 feet, requires a 12ft. roadway; also a box drain for a distance of 190ft. Estimated cost, $200.

Re communication regarding condition of Hillside avenue.—Repairing is required in places, which will be attended to.

Re petition for a sidewalk on north side of Kingston street, from Menzies street to fire hall.—The distance is 550 feet of 6ft. walk. Estimated cost, $90. A similar petition was sent in during September, 1896, which was granted by the Council of that year, on condition "that the fences should be moved back to the correct street line," which, up to the present, has not been done.

Re pipe drain on Belmont avenue, for which the amount of $75 was voted, now develops a large quantity of rock, the excavation of which, so far uncovered, will entail an expenditure of between $200 and $300.

The city carpenter reports the following sidewalks worn out and in need of repair:

Store street, west side, from the Rice mill south, a distance of 500ft. of 10ft. walk. Estimated cost, $145.

Johnson street, south side, west of Vancouver, 300ft. of 8ft. walk. Estimated cost, $72.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. E. COUSINS,
Acting City Engineer.

Adopted as amended.

CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

Ald. Stewart moved that the report be taken up seriatim. Carried.

Clause one was adopted without discussion. In connection with clause two Ald. Brydon said that the street was a dry one, only three houses would be benefited by the work, and while there were so many places in the city, which required attention he could not consent to the proposal.

Ald. MacGregor said more than three houses would be benefited, and during the dry weather the spot was a very bad one. Ald. Beckwith remarked that there were places in the city which were a real menace to health. He moved that a committee be appointed to examine and report to the council. This was lost and the motion to carry out the work was adopted.

The extension of Michigan street, proposed in clause three, was adopted, Ald. Humphreys pointing out that the work was urgently needed. Ald. Beckwith made a similar remark regarding the next clause, and it also was adopted. The fifth clause also carried.

The sixth clause next came up for discussion, Ald. Stewart moving that the work be carried out as soon as the fence was moved back. Ald. Hayward complained that such a course was unfair, as there were other streets of which the same remark was true and the council did not insist on the rule being observed. Ald. Williams seconded and most of the aldermen had a say in the matter.

Ald. Stewart said that where buildings encroached on the street, it was hard to make a change, while in the cases of fences it was no hardship to move them.

Ald. Brydon spoke on the same line as Ald. Hayward, and a lengthy discussion was opened during which all the aldermen spoke. Ald. Brydon, who has a habit of making picturesque comparisons, said part of Kingston street was like a dog's hind leg. The matter was referred to the city engineer to establish the street lines.

The next clause involved such an expenditure of money that some of the council hesitated about committing themselves to the expense involved. Referred to engineer to ascertain if any other method can be devised whereby the pond can be drained at a reasonable outlay. Ald. Stewart moved that the remainder of the recommendations which really came from the city carpenter should be looked into by the city engineer. Ald. Humphrey disagreed with this view, stamping as preposterous the proposition that the carpenter didn't know when a sidewalk was necessary. Ald. Stewart's motion, however, was adopted.

Coming to the question of putting in 35 piles in Rock Bay bridge, Ald. Humphrey moved that the tramway company's request be granted, which was carried.

The request by the car company for time to erect their new bridge before dismantling the present one, was also granted.

A Loud Nuisance.

An open ditch on Pembroke street was condemned as filthy by the sanitary officer. Ald. Brydon wanted the work done immediately. The drain ran through a field where twenty-four cows fed and often helped themselves to the dirty water. This nuisance might yet result in an epidemic of fever. It was a regular quagmire. Ald. Beckwith explained the result of his observations of the ditch and connecting drains, and of the very unsatisfactory condition in which the drainage system there is at present. He also referred to the poor condition of Pembroke street. The gravel out of the drains had been thrown up in piles and was lying there, whereas there were holes in the road which could advantageously be filled with this gravel.

Ald. Humphrey said the ditch had been an open nuisance for five years and no one had died from its miasma. He thought the matter should be laid over for a week, pending a report from the city engineer. Ald. Kinsman condemned the nuisance, but thought a report should be put in before action was taken.

Ald. Brydon—There have been estimates made before——

The Mayor—Ald. Brydon, no estimate has ever been made of this work.

Ald. Brydon—I saw an estimate in the office to-day.

The Mayor—It was not made since I became mayor.

Ald. Kinsman—Yes, one was made last year.

The question was about to be put when Ald. Brydon again rose and addressed the chair. The mayor called him to order, saying that he must not speak so often. The representative from the North Ward waited until the mayor was through and then explained that he merely rose to withdraw his amendment. The mayor apologized and the motion carried.

Petitions.

Residents of Alpha, Beta and Delta streets complained of unsanitary drainage. Referred to city engineer.

Sixty residents of Victoria West complained of insufficient fire protection. Referred to fire wardens.

A number of tobacconists petitioned against the closing of their shops on Sunday. Laid on the table.

The City's New Horse.

Two tenders were tabled for a cart horse for the corporation and were referred to the purchasing agent.

Reports.

The home committee recommended the admission of one applicant to the Home. Report adopted.

The park committee recommended the donation of two swans to Vancouver and the employment of an additional man during the summer. Adopted.

The committee appointed to consider tenders for police boots and clothing recommended awarding contract for boots to Geo. H. Maynard; of officers clothing to Thomas Bros. & Grant; and of constables' uniforms to Walter Kinnaird. Carried.

The special committee appointed to consider Librarian Goward's suggestion regarding devoting fines, etc., to library fund, reported that the request could not be entertained under existing by-laws. Report adopted.

The fire wardens recommended the purchase of two horses for the department, the sale of one of the old ones at $40, and that waterworks plumbers do the work of department when suitable. Adopted.

Finance committee recommended the expenditure of $2,304 and a further appropriation of $2,350.25.

Contract Annulled.

The Mayor returned for reconsideration and rescindment the resolution awarding the contract for street sprinkling to C. Mark as follows:

To the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen: On February 22nd last the Council awarded the contract for street-sprinkling to C. H. Monk; the contract has been prepared and Mr. Monk was last week informed that the contract was in the solicitor's hands for him to sign, but he has not yet signed it; the engineer, during the dusty weather of last week, endeavored to find Mr. Monk in order that the sprinklers might be put to work, but d'd not succeed, and on Saturday was informed that Mr. M onk had left the city and would not return for a week. I therefore return the resolution awarding the contract for street-sprinkling to Mr. Monk to you for re-consideration, with the recommendation that it be rescinded and that the contract be awarded to the next lowest tenderer, Mr. Lindsay, at 45 cents per hour.

CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

The motion to resume the contract and to award it to Mr. Lindsay was carried.

In this connection Ald. Brydon asked if the carts were being repaired. The Mayor replied that the superintendent estimated that one cart would be sufficent for a few weeks, and he had consequently ordered the other carts to the shops for repair.

New Business.

Ald. Humphreys's resolution calling for tenders for granite curbing also passed.

Ald. Brydon moved that the appointments for the post of city carpenter be laid over and considered at a special private session. This was carried, and Wednesday evening selected for the date.

The Sunday Shave.

Ald. Beckwith then submitted a by-law to prevent the opening of barber shops, and purchase or sale of goods on Sundays. The by-law was read a first time.

Ald. Williams complained that the by-law mingled two lines of business. The barbers had asked almost unanimously for Sunday losing, and with that part he was in accord. With that dealing with fruit stores, etc., he was not in accord because it was not known whether this was agreeable to the class which would be affected.

Ald. Humphrey wanted to know if liquor was goods, and if so would the by-law close the liquor shops? If carried the by-law would close the cigar stores, but as half the liquor shops were open on Sunday they would have a monopoly of the cigar trade.

Ald. Beckwith—Ald. Humphreys has made a dangerous statement. He says that half the liquor shops are open on Sunday. If that is the case we should take steps to remedy the evil.

Ald. MacGregar gave the by-law his support, and Ald. Brydon said that while some thought if the by-law was passed it would throw the cigar trade into the hands of the druggists exclusively, they would find out that the by-law would forbid the druggists to deal as well.

Ald. Hayward thought the promoters of the by-law were attempting too much. The question should be viewed from a secular standpoint. The city allowed cars to carry people to the park and having done that reasonable provisions should be allowed for their refreshment.

Ald. Beckwith remarked that Ald. Hayward lost sight of the fact that the by-law was the outcome of an urgent request from the dealers affected, thirty-eight of the dealers having petitioned for the by-law. If these people numbered 40 or [illegible]

order that they might take recreation the council should grant their request. The by-law was not an arbitrary attempt to force people to attend church, as Ald. Hayward had suggested.

The Mayor thought the by-law either went too far, or not far enough. Make it general or nothing.

Ald. Kinsman said he would support the by-law, and in so doing he felt he was interfering with no one's right. If a man wanted a cigar on Sunday he could buy it on Saturday, the same as whiskey had to be bought on Saturday.

Ald. Brydon said that if meat shops were kept open on Sunday meat would be bought in them. The by-lay was brought at the instance of the people affected. The consideration of the by-law was laid over for one week.

The fire limits by-law not being ready was laid over for a week. The same course was adopted with reference to the expenditure by-law.

Ald. Williams wanted to know when the other sprinkler would be out, and Ald. MacGregor inquired anxiously after the rock-crusher. He wanted rock on Belleville street, and was told that the metal would be along in a short time.

Council adjourned at 10.45.

SHAKESPEREAN RECITALS.

Interesting Entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams Last Evening.

Institute Hall was filled last night with one of the finest audiences that have assembled in Victoria for some time back. The occasion was the first of the subscription recitals of Shakespeare's plays by Mr. Hannibal A. Williams of New York city, the play chosen last evening being "King Henry Fourth." The explanatory interpolations of the reciter were not the least interesting portion of the evening's entertainment and they greatly helped many amongst the audience to grasp the true meaning of the author's lines. The manner in which Mr. Williams delivered the various speeches was beyond praise. Mr. Williams is undoubtedly a master of the difficult art of acting the part to the life and giving to the words the full meaning intended to be conveyed. His command of facial expression is marvellous, whilst the modulations of the voice necessary to give effect to the changes of character are exceedingly well done.

Perhaps in the portrayal, with voice and feature, of Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Williams did his finest work last evening, and certainly hundreds in the audience who may have read the lines of the part often before, never know until they heard the clever speaker last evening how much there really is in them. The unfaltering, clear-cut enunciation of the reciter was also a treat to listen to; his voice is a delicate instrument capable of the most delightful effects, and the audience realized while he was using it what a wonderful thing the trained human voice is.

It augurs well for Victoria's good taste that so large and fine an audience should gather to hear the recitation of a Shakespearean play, and it proves that interest in the classics of the drama is keenly alive amongst Victoria's citizens. No doubt the excellent attendance was largely due to the fact that the recital was in the hands of one in every way worthy to

"Suit the action to the word,
The word to the action;
With this special observance, that he
O'ersteps not the modesty of nature,
But * * * to hold, as 'twere, the mirror
up to nature."

On Wednesday evening, in the same place, Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams will give a subscription recital of the perennially fresh and charming comedy, "As You Like It," and all that has been said of her work by the metropolitan press of the East may be taken as guaranty that last evening's very pleasant experience will be repeated.

MUNYON'S GOOD WORK

THE BURDEN

Of Sickness and the Shadow of Graver Things

BEING LIFTED

From Thousands of Homes in Canada.

Mr. Bert Williams, a well-known horseman, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "For 18 months I suffered from acute rheumatism in the hips, brought on by exposure. I suffered excruciating pains during that time and tried many so-called remedies, but got no relief. I secured a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and have not had a pain since, and I believe I am wholly cured. Anyone wanting further information as to my case can write me at East Grand Forks."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal Letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher. Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The courses include drawing and painting from still life, models and for magazine work. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and distributes works of art at each of its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month.

For further particulars apply to

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited,
258 and 260 St James st.,
Montreal, P. Q.

Next Drawing, Thursday, March 30.

How to Cure Consumption

The Board of Health of the State of Ohio, in its official report on the subject of tuberculosis, says: "We should thoroughly realize that consumption is communicable and, therefore, preventable. The gravity of the disease should be appreciated. Ceaselessly, during every hour of time, by night and by day, fourteen persons die of consumption in the United States alone; and about one-seventh of all who die among the civilized races die of tuberculosis of some form.

"Consumption in its earlier stages is, in many instances, curable as well as preventable, but the chances of recovery are greatly reduced by living in an atmosphere highly infected by the germs of the disease, as the patient may reinfect himself.

"The germs may be destroyed by burning the expectorated matter, or by casting it into a solution containing a disinfectant strong enough to kill them."

The only guaranteed remedy for consumption is Shiloh's Consumption Cure, which has been the standard remedy for the past fifty years. It heals the irritated surface of the throat and lungs, thus preventing infection by the germs of consumption. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded in case of failure to cure. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle throughout the United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

Press Opinions.

The fact that a Chinese cook killed and prepared for the oven a fox terrier pup for a family in Rossland last Tuesday, and that another was going to cook an owl the same day, vividly illustrates that the "heathen Chinee" is unfit to take the place of the white domestic servant. If a Chinaman would cook a dog or an owl, he would cook anything or put anything in the cooking, and the filth people who employ them are liable to eat is something awful to contemplate. The scarcity of girls has forced many families in Rossland to employ Chinese in the kitchen, but there are plenty of good girls in Eastern Canada who would be glad to come to Rossland for the wages paid the Chinamen, if they were sure of employment.—Rossland Evening Record.

"It is to be hoped that there is no foundation in fact to the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against J. Fred Hume, Minister of Mines, and member for the Nelson riding. There was apparently no occasion for employing such methods in the recent election of Mr. Hume, and we hope he will be able to answer the petition against him satisfactorily to himself and friends."—Rossland Record.

The Miner respectfully but firmly disclaims an extract attributed to it in a recent issue in the Victoria Times. It does not recognize the words, and therefore cannot assign them to their true origin. But they did not appear in the Miner. It would be as easy for this paper as for others in British Columbia to make a bid for the favor of the multitude by throwing up its cap for a British Columbia mint; but there are many things that go to the proper consideration of that question, and being less clever or confident than its contemporaries it is not yet by any means sure on all of them.—Nelson Miner.

A petition has been filed against the return of Hon. J. Fred Hume as representative of Nelson riding; but the petitioner in the case is not W. G. McCandlish, who performed a like service for the local political machine once before. There is something odd about the McCandlish petition. It was engineered by the self-asserted chiefs of the local Tory party, and left Nelson last week; but it was not filed, because the petition of another political faction was filed ahead of it. The petition which has been filed was signed by James Smith of this city, and filed by Gordon Hunter of Victoria, who is waging a fight against Attorney-General Martin and also against the Laurier administration.

The fact that there are two parties anxious to secure control of the Nelson election petition, indicates that something more is sought after than the unseating of Mr. Hume. The chances are that there is a desire on the part of both factions to use the Nelson petition as a club over the head of Attorney-General Martin.

The members of the local Conservative party are very much in the dark over the filing of the McCandlish petition, but they are now of the opinion that their leaders have been used as tools in the hands of designing Grit politicians at Victoria, and they are very sore thereat.

It looks as if an effort will be made to put the electors of the Nelson riding to the expense of another election, in order that some of the dissatisfied politicians at the coast may wreak their vengeance upon Attorney-General Martin, and the odd thing is that the Tory machine is being used to secure the ends of the dissatisfied Grits.—Nelson Tribune.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

To Polish New Boots.—Rub with the cut half of a lemon, then with the polishing cream; polish with soft dusters.

To Boil Cracked Eggs.—Put a teaspoonful of vinegar in the water, and however badly cracked, the egg will not boil out.

To Prevent Brass Door-plates From Tarnishing.—After cleaning, smear over very slightly with vaseline; they will look nice for several days.

Limp Felt Hats.—Lay a really damp cloth over, and iron with a fairly hot iron till the cloth is dry; they will be as stiff as when new.

To Keep Parsley.—Don't put it in water; put it in an airtight tin. It will keep twice as long.

To Peel Walnuts.—Put them in cold water for a few minutes after shelling, and the skin will come off quite easily.

Two thousand specks of fish are [illegible]

Three persons out of every four in London earn less than $5 a week.

Suicide is less prevalent in Ireland than in any other country in the world.

There is as much real nourishment in one bushel of beans as in five bushels of potatoes.

Tyndall says 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the small circumference of a pinhead, or visible globule.

In Nagasaki, Japan, there is a fireworks maker who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size that, when exploded, sail in a lifelike manner through the air, and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful things has been in the possession of the eldest child of the family of each generation for more than 400 years.

Japanese children write better with the left hand, while with the right hand they can turn out 10 per cent. more work in a given time.

The Midnight Torture

Of Itching Piles No Longer Dreaded—Dr. Chase's Ointment Now Known To Be an Absolute Cure.

The cruel methods of cutting or burning to cure piles were almost as much to be dreaded as the terrible itching of the disease.

To those who know the soothing, healing qualities of Dr. Chase's Ointment piles have lost their terror. The first application of this soothing remedy will stop the itching, and it is very rarely indeed that more than one box is required to effect a complete cure.

Physicians endorse Dr. Chase's Ointment and use it in place of surgical operation, which was formerly considered necessary.

You cannot possibly be disappointed if you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles. There are other preparations which compete with it as a cure for itching skin, but it holds the unique position of being the only ointment never known to fail to cure piles. At all dealers.

Mother's favorite remedy for coughs, colds and la grippe is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine; 25 cents a bottle.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says: "Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment, as a remedy for Piles, Eczematic skin eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success and has affected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seem to baffle the skilful medical attendant."

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carer's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billousness. One is a dose. Try them.

James E. Kinsella of Chicago thinks the United States ought to have a nickname for its soldiers, like the "Tommy Atkins" that is applied to Her Majesty's fighting men, and he suggests "Sammy Starsandstripes." The original of the term Tommy Atkins is found in the army regulations of Great Britain. In the formulas furnished for the use of soldiers in making out official papers the name Thomas Atkins was formally used, as John Doe and Richard Roe are used in legal papers. As, for example, an affidavit would begin: "I, Thomas Atkins, private in the," etc.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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I was cured of Rheumatic gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

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Sussex. LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

The New Vancouver
Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries
Steam . Gas . . . House . : Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings.
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B.C.

The DAILY TIMES is On Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:
CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.
EMORY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.
KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.
MRS. MULLIGAN'S STATIONERY STORE, 46½ Government street.
VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.
T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.
F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.
GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.
W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.
MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office.
GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.
T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

WHAT REALLY TOOK PLACE.

Probably no one would be so simple as to believe the palpably absurd story (with editorial comments) which finds place in the news columns of the Colonist this morning, with respect to an alleged encounter between Hon. Joseph Martin and Mr. R. W. Deans, of Boundary district. Perhaps the laughter excited by the ludicrous blunder in the opening line of the article: "It is a trite though somewhat worn saying," would suffice to awaken the reader's suspicion that something "too tasty to be true" was to follow. The whole article, including the figures, is false. The matter plainly told is this. Mr. R. W. Deans, constable, Midway, left his post without orders and came to Victoria to present certain vouchers, amounting in all to $120.75 for payment. The vouchers were as follows: One for $8.50; one for $70.25; one for $35.50, and another for $6.50—total $120.75. Hon. Mr. Martin did not offer Mr. Deans "five dollars to dispose of the matter"—that conception is a gem in its way—but the attorney-general reduced the total by various perfectly proper and defensible deductions by $43.50, allowing Mr. Deans all that he was justly entitled to, $77.25, which sum Mr. Deans accepted with thanks, and courteously took his leave. There were no threats from Mr. Deans to Hon. Mr. Martin that he would "take $120 out of his (the attorney-general) hide"; the whole transaction was conducted quietly, and with civility and politeness. That is all there is in the affair.

STREET PAVING EXPERIMENTS.

Victoria may have an opportunity to learn at the expense of Vancouver exactly what the worth of asphalt, or rather bitumen, is for street paving purposes. Reports from the Terminal City are to the effect that the bituminous paving on the streets there seems likely to prove an expensive failure. The Province the other day drew attention to the dangerous character of the dust which gathered upon the asphalt paving, and which the wind blew up and down the streets. Now the report is that the asphalt surface is wearing out so fast that the streets will be in very bad condition before long, although the concrete foundations are as sound as ever. Of course, if bituminous paving prove to be incapable of standing the wear and tear of traffic and the variations of temperature and moisture and has to be relaid every fourth or fifth year, Victoria wants none of it. In fact it may be taken as an established fact that asphalt, like the cedar block, is not the article this city is after at all; bitumen and cedar may be comparatively cheap to purchase, but they are dear in the long run, and dear at any price on account of the trouble they cause and the care they require. Those two substances may pretty safely be relegated with macadam to the distant rear, and Victorians turn their attention to the study of materials that have staying powers as well as good looks. Although by no means committed to the jarrah-wood blocks we should like to see a section of street laid with them for experimental purposes. The accounts of them are so unanimously favorable it is hard to doubt that, properly laid, they are the ideal paving. However, this is something upon which the new city engineer may be expected to give an expert and authoritative deliverance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR SETTLERS.

We observe in the current issue of the Canadian Gazette, London, England, a very interesting letter from Mr. Andrew Hamilton of Agassiz, B. C., dealing with the important question of immigration. The writer says he is communicating with Mr. John Jessop, of the immigration bureau, about the Mennonites, "who have grown tired of the United States and want to come to British Columbia." Mr. Jessop has declared that those people are "not in harmony with the surroundings or climate of Texas." We should rather think they would not be, as they are a deeply-religious people; sober, quiet and industrious, and Texas is not yet famed for those things. Mr. Hamilton has this to say about the exclusion policy of the Turner system of government, which has been so fatal to this province in the past:

"The report of the Victoria Board of Trade for 1898 must be good reading, but sometimes there is a good deal in knowing of 'things left out' of reports and histories. It is peculiarly interesting to remember that the Mennonites realized the advantage of British Columbia as a place of settlement some years ago, and had they been permitted to have taken up land in their own way when they sent their deputation to spy out the land—

The desert would long ago have blossomed as the rose.

But red-tapeism and real estateism frustrated their desire, and the waste is still waste, and the wilderness is still wild, or at the best a poor squatter or a ruined shanty tells the tale of what ill-organized settlement will come to. Mr. Jessop's report shows that the agricultural resources of Vancouver Island and of the northern parts of British Columbia are sufficient to support any number of settlers, but that too many fish and mine to make money when they ought to be clearing, ploughing and rearing stock. The organization of the Mennonites (a really prehistoric village community) is exactly suited for new and isolated districts. One of the wisest things the Canadian government ever did was to welcome the Mennonite communities to Manitoba in the early days of that province, and one of the many short-sighted 'dog-in-the-manger' mistakes made by those in power in British Columbia was when these pious, quiet, industrious settlers were informed that they were not considered an advisable class of people to encourage here."

Dealing next with the Doukhobortsi, who have lately gone to the Northwest Territories, Mr. Hamilton says he believes they will prove to be quite as valuable as settlers as the Mennonites have been, and the points out the importance of removing all vexatious restrictions from the path of people who are willing to go upon the land and cultivate it; to spend their lives there in raising the crops necessary for the sustenance of those who dwell in the cities. In those days of competition, when thousands of country people are forsaking the farmer's life to crowd into cities and towns, there is real danger that it may soon become a difficult problem how to provide for all. Countries cannot expect to thrive in a healthy way if they continually import all they eat or wear; that country is really strongest which has all round its great cities extensive cultivated areas producing the staple necessities of life. These remarks are very applicable to the case of British Columbia, which imports to a ridiculous extent. Mr. Hamilton says:

"It is to be earnestly desired that the Mennonites, the Doukhobortsi, the Scandinavians, the Galicians, etc., should one and all be led to know that there is room and to spare for millions of people in British Columbia, and that they need not mine or fish or live in a city to have enough and to spare of everything."

It has been the custom with many of our people to look down upon the races mentioned in Mr. Hamilton's letter in a pitying sort of way. But those who have taken the pains to study the history, manners and customs of those people have no such prejudice; because the plain facts about them are nearly all in their favor. As Mr. Hamilton says in closing his letter to the Canadian Gazette:

"May be these pilgrims are queer and unkempt to British eyes; but see the prosperity, the family life, the herds and flocks of these people, and then ask yourself why do not our people come and do likewise? Perhaps, as Kipling suggests in 'Pharaoh and the Sergeant,' Holborn and Ludgate Hill are all the world to most Englishmen."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Just as surely as the sun rises every morning the time is coming when municipalities in every country will own the franchises which now fatten monopolists. Certain large municipal corporations have boldly shown the way, and their efforts having been attended with conspicuous success, other and, in many cases, smaller municipalities are taking heart of grace and devoting earnest attention to the question of rescuing themselves from the grip of the companies. Even in the United States, probably the greatest sufferer among the nations of the world from the paralyzing grasp of gigantic "trusts" and "combines," public sentiment is in a violent state of revulsion; the United States people are beginning to realize that they are occupying an anomalous, not to say ridiculous, position, only the more accentuated by the somewhat anxious eagerness with which the assertion of liberty is continually thrust forward.

In reality the people of the United States are under the thraldom of a more [illegible]tory can provide a parallel; it is a hard, actual tyranny that exacts tribute from every morsel of food, every thread of clothing, every utensil and every implement used by the people of the States in their daily life. It is a tyranny that makes, for example, illuminating oil, with which nature has provided the United States so bountifully, and which could be supplied by government at a cost so small that the very poorest could use it freely—this cheap commodity in the hands of selfish and gigantic trusts has been made so dear that it is actually one of the luxuries of life. But, as we have observed, the tide of popular sentiment is turning, and apathy is giving way to inquiry, which is well.

That progressive city, Chicago, has just placed itself on record as opposed to monopoly by procuring the repeal of the street railway franchise bill, known as the Allen law. Last Monday evening, we learn from the Chicago Daily Record, a resolution was passed by the city council, by a vote of 50 to 2, directing the mayor to present a memorial to the governor and state legislature asking for such action as would permit the city to own and control gas and electric works for light, heat and power.

"This," the Record says, "indicates the growing determination on the part of the people and their representatives to prepare for municipal ownership of public utilities."

The Daily Record then goes on to describe the rise of the spirit of agitation for the people's rights, thus:

"Through the intelligent action of Mayor Harrison and the honest members of the city council the shameless efforts to secure fifty-year franchises for the street railway of the city under the Allen law were defeated. Meanwhile the people of Chicago have awakened to the necessity of owning and controlling the important factors of public service which are necessary for the comfort of all the citizens and which owe their existence to grants of public rights."

The time has gone by when national politics alone can sway the election of a mayor of Chicago. The benefit of the city is now the text of Chicagoans, and the people there are now, beyond doubt, determined to continue the good work until the right thing has been done all round. It is a hopeful sign of better things in the United States when national party politics can no longer exert the baneful influence they once did in the city of Chicago. The case is neatly put by the Record in concluding its article; it contains some useful thoughts for our citizens and the Committee of Fifty:

"Municipal platforms must declare for municipal ownership of public franchises, and candidates nominated on those platforms must prove themselves earnestly in favor of such ownership or they will not fill the requirements established by the present enlightened condition of public thought."

TAXATION NOVELTIES.

Quebec Legislative Council have been making some important amendments to the Montreal City Bill, particularly touching the financial clauses. Those clauses were originally framed to produce exactly the increase of revenue needed to meet obligations imposed by other sections of the bill. The chief alteration made by the Council was the striking out of the clauses providing for the taxation of banks and dividends, which are as follows in the bill:

"(p) A special tax, not exceeding $400, on every bank doing business in the city with a paid-up capital of one million dollars or less; a tax, not exceeding $500, on every such bank, the paid-up capital of which is more than one million, but does not exceed two million dollars, and a tax, not exceeding $600, on every such bank, the paid-up capital of which is above two millions dollars.

As to the said banks and companies not having their chief places of business in the city of Montreal, and not declaring their dividend therein, but doing business therein, by means of offices or branches, a tax of $100 when the amount of paid-up capital is $250,000, or under; of $200, when the amount of paid-up capital exceeds $250,000, but does not exceed $500,000; of $300, when the amount of paid-up capital exceeds $500,000 but does not exceed $750,000; of $400, if the paid up capital exceeds $750,000, but does not exceed one million dollars; of $500, when the amount of paid-up stock exceeds one million dollars, but does not exceed $1,500,000; and of $600 if the paid-up capital exceeds two million dollars.

(q) A special tax not exceeding ½ per cent. upon all dividends and bonuses, declared and payable in the city of Montreal by banks and incorporated commercial, industrial and financial institutions, which tax shall be paid in the city by the agent, trustee, person, or corporation, having the management, control, possession, or disposal of such dividends or bonuses.

The Council have restored the sub-section providing for tax on transfers of stock, struck out by the legislative assembly. It is as follows:

(u) A special tax, not exceeding one-twentieth of one per cent. on the amount of every transfer of stock or shares, payable by the broker who has carried out the operation, and who shall be deemed to be the owner of the said stock and shares for the purposes of this act.

The income tax clause introduced into the bill by the legislative assembly, and struck out by the council reads in the reprinted bill thus:

(w) A special tax of three per cent. on all salaries and incomes over $500 on all persons doing business or earning their livelihood in the city and paying thereto no tax.

The legislative assembly struck out those sub-sections regarding taxation of departmental stores:

An additional special tax not exceeding ten per cent. of the annual assessed value of the [illegible] in which departmental stores are maintained and carried on, may also be imposed upon such persons, companies or corporations, for each separate and distinct department of trade and business maintained and carried on in such departmental stores.

The council may, by by-law, classify and define the trades and businesses carried on in departmental stores for the purpose of imposing such tax.

The new clause replacing those subsections, and adopted by the legislative assembly, provides for a tax of 2½ per cent. on each department up to six. It will interest Victorians to learn that the following is now incorporated as a portion of the Montreal City Bill:

3. To suppress bawdy and disorderly houses, and houses of ill-fame, and assignation within the limits of the city.

The strongest arguments against the departmental stores were made by the Hon. Mr. Lanctot and the Hon. A. R. Angers. The Hon. Mr. Lanctot said that to give the best satisfaction they must have a speciality,

"In all the professions, specialists achieved most success. Besides the city did not want a population of clerks. These stores, he said, killed private initiative and discouraged young men from starting into business."

The argument of the Hon. Mr. Angers, who spoke in favor of a tax of 2½ per cent. on each department, was:

"Departmental stores crush out the smaller stores. A resolution in the same sense has been passed by the Dry Goods Merchants' Association. He also had a petition signed by merchants in all branches of commerce and many laborers who understood their interests. The methods of these large stores, he thought, were opposed to legitimate trade. One day they offered a certain line of goods at a lower rate than the ordinary dealer, and the buyers came in large numbers, and while they got certain goods at a rate slightly lower than the regular rates, the store made up their profit on other lines of goods. In Toronto and Buffalo numbers of stores are to-day lying idle on account of these stores. In Paris, France, the same state of things exists, and economists are alarmed. The poor people will be the greatest sufferers if these stores are allowed to monopolize the trade, for these stores give no credit. The committee the other day asked the bankers for suggestions as to raising the revenue, but these gentlemen had no alternative to offer. He would offer one source of revenue, by an amount of from ten to twelve thousand dollars. He did not think the tax oppressive, because if one of these departmental stores has five departments it would take the place of five stores that would pay seven and a half per cent. and five additional taxes of twelve and a half per cent., which would be less than the sum imposed on five stores."

Professor Edward Snyder is another man who has recognized the truth that wealth is only a trust, not a possession. He has given $12,000 to be used as a permanent fund for the benefit of needy students at the University of Illinois. Professor Snyder did not wait to die to do this philanthropic act; he believes not in posthumous benefactions; he has given it out of his means and will see that it is properly administered. Small loans are to be given to poor students to enable them to finish their education. That is practical philanthropy—all other kinds are spurious.

Lady Minto, the other day, went to Montreal from Rideau House, spent the afternoon shopping in the city, and returned to Ottawa by the Canadian Pacific train at 4 o'clock. What Ottawa and Toronto think of this would make tolerably interesting literature. But 'tis a free country—the freest on earth—and, then, perhaps her ladyship will favor one or other of the cities mentioned next time she shops.

Tuberculosis in cattle is a fairly old malady, according to Lord Stalbridge. He was addressing the Shaftesbury Farmers' Club, England, a few days ago and said tuberculosis had existed since Adam and Eve began to feed cattle, and they might be perfectly certain Jacob had it among his herd. It is surprising to learn how old a calling is the ranching business.

As an illustration of the costliness of Reuter's operations it is asserted by a London paper that columns of news about the Deeming murder trial in Melbourne, were cabled to London at the rate of 3s. 4d. a word to a single newspaper. It also shows the enormous capital behind some of the London papers.

One of the best illustrations of the growth of the British Empire since 1883 is contained in the despatches dealt with by the British Foreign Office. These are the details:

1883	70,000
1888	75,000
1893	88,000
1898	102,006

There may not be so much to be alarmed about after all in the finding of labels bearing instructions in the German language on boxes of ammunition captured from the Filipinos at Panay. It may be just another case of "Made in Germany."

It can hardly be alleged that March has "cut no ice" in the present winter.

OBSERVATIONS.

The great oratorical fireworks display has commenced at Ottawa. Sir Charles, sr., has addressed the House, and no doubt he gave the hon. members a fine exhibition of his talent in the denunciatory line. Sir Charles, jr., has been telling some Eastern scribe of the terrible things he is going to do to Sifton when he gets a chance to open up on the young man from the West. He claims to be loaded up with evidence of scandals and wrong-doing connected with the administration of the Yukon which will deal the Minister of the Interior a political death-blow. This tremendous rock which he is going to drop in the midst of the government will smash the cabinet "into its original fragments." But nobody nowadays takes the Tuppers seriously. Extravagance in the use of language runs in the family. They have been going to smash the government several times, but its majority in the House continues to grow.

* * *

Some papers take the New York Sun seriously. It is just as well to state for the benefit of such that the late Mr. Dana was an able man and conducted a great newspaper. He had one weakness; that was Canada. Just as King Charles the First would insist on intruding himself into the Memorial of our old, gentle, harmless friend, Mr. Dick, so Mr. Dana, sr., could not keep Canada out of the Sun. Now a new Mr. Dana reigns in the room and stead of his father, and he has inherited this one defect of an otherwise great character. This disease has been lately taking aggravated form, and abuse of our Dominion because of her obstinate determination to retain the management of her affairs in her own hands is a regularly looked for occurrence. The latest outbreak is headed "The Sad Fate of Canada," and it proceeds to illustrate the sadness of our fate in its own peculiar way, incidentally comparing the Dominion to Aguinaldo. The aggravating thing is that Canadians had no idea of the lowness of the depths to which they had sunk till they read that article. They imagined from the way Uncle Sam was scheming and contriving to get hold of some of their territory that there really was something good in their country. This eye-opener from the Sun comes as a terrible shock. Just listen to this:

"The British dependency on our northern border is a region wholly apart from the rest of the world, and as far out of the current of affairs interesting the rest of mankind as if it were a remote and inaccessible country, into which the sound of the distant human activity never entered; yet to judge from its fierce political controversies it is the very centre of civilization in the estimation of its own inhabitants."

Now that is calculated to reduce the size of our head considerably. The saddening thing is that we Canadians have supplied the Sun's country with some of its very best men, such as Edison and Bell, the electricians, and many others not necessary to name. But then our athletes in every contest requiring skill, endurance and speed have generally taken the shine out of the representatives of the land of the Sun, and our yachts last summer and the preceding one sailed away from what our cousins considered his invincible boats; I was going to say something, too, about a certain lesson in the art of war, but we will let that pass, with the observation that, whatever our position may be as regards the rest of the world, we at least appear to have fairly good men in Canada.

* * *

Lovers of the writings of Thackeray who have been pained to hear that entrancing story-teller described as a heartless cynic will read with interest these words of Provost Welch, of Trinity University, Toronto:

"Thackeray was determined to depict a young man as he saw young men, and as they for the most part actually are—neither saints nor criminals, neither geniuses nor idiots. He was not 53 when he died, died as he had for the most part lived—alone, with no loving hand to soothe the last fierce pains, no helpful voice to whisper words of hope as he started on the last solemn journey. 'Such,' wrote one of his close friends, 'is my idea of the man whom many call a cynic, but whom I regard as one of the most soft-hearted of human beings, sweet as charity itself, who went about the world dropping pearls, doing good, and never wilfully inflicting a wound.' It was well said, 'He could not have painted Vanity Fair as he has, unless Eden had been shining in his inner eye.'"

OBSERVER.

RAILROAD TO THE NORTH END OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

To the Editor: By all means let us have the railroad constructed, so that through trains from the east can be conveyed by steam ferry from Port Angeles to some point on the south coast of the Island, and run through to a good deep water port at the north end. This would mean a great deal to travellers for the Orient and Australia, as steamers could land passengers at the north port 49 hours earlier than at Vancouver. No doubt it would be a serious matter for Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as the bulk of the passengers and freight would prefer the shortest route and not run the risks of the fogs and difficult navigation of the Gulf of Georgia, the straits and the west coast of the Island. The port thus created would undoubtedly become the Liverpool of British Columbia. Victoria might be the capital, but would not be the largest city. The whole of the north traffic would centre in the new port and very few steamers would navigate the difficult eastern passage as they are now compelled to do. As to the result benefitting Victoria, I fail to see it. During construction and for a little time after benefit would accrue to Victoria's trade, but as soon as the port became known and shipping landing their cargoes and the immense advantage in doing so were fully appreciated, trade and tradesmen would flock to the new city. Victoria will always be a lovely residential city. I may be judged a pessimist, but think a careful survey of the matter will prove that I am right in my deduction. The E. & N. Railway in the first instance ought to have been compelled to construct to the north end as part of their bargain; we should then have had many flourishing communities north of Nanaimo, as some fine land for agriculture is to be found in the northern part of the Island, and I doubt not but we should be able to supply our needs in butter, eggs, fruit and potatoes without importing from Oregon and California.

MENTOR.

—Heavy cocoa door mats, wire mats, rubber mats, cocoa matting and all kinds of fancy mattings at Weller Bros.

"BLUE LABEL" "Salada" Ceylon Tea at 40 cents, in pounds, halves, quarters and two-ounce sealed Lead Packets. "THIS TEA IS TRULY DELICIOUS."

"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA
Easily the best tea extant. 40c, 50c, 60c.

The People Are Better Judges of Art Than the Artists.
--ARISTOTLE

The people are better judges of clothes than the tailors!
The least part of clothing is the fabric from which it is made, and the cut of it.
The most part is its EXPRESSION, and its fitness to the wearer's taste, as well as its fit to his person.
The LEAST part is all the TAILOR can provide in the selection of the suit.
The MOST part is what none but the prospective WEARER can choose for himself.
A man's clothes are part of his identity, just as are his whiskers, his accent or his gait
The tailor can only fit the form, but the owner of the form can clothe it, from READY-MADE "FIT-REFORM" garments, so as to fit his ideals also.
Half the Custom Tailor's price is enough for us—$10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, 25 per suit.
Your money back if dissatisfied.

ALLEN'S FIT-REFORM WARDROBE
WILL OPEN AT
73 GOVERNMENT STREET
ABOUT FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.
SOLE CONTROLLER FOR VICTORIA.

WANTS.

WANTED—Sub-agent for Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Co.; salary and commission. Apply Albert Toller, manager for [illegible]

WANTED—A girl for housework; small family. Apply first house past Hotel Oak Bay.

COMPOSITOR seeks position in job office, or an opening on the editorial staff; will accept moderate wages to start with. Address "Typo," Box 444, Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—Employers in need of practically trained office assistants, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc. Please call at the Columbia Commercial College, Vancouver, B.C., H. B. A. Vogel, principal.

FOR SALE.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE in all B. C. mines at lowest quotations; houses and lots in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., brokers, 86 Government street.

TO LET.

TO RENT — Comfortable housekeeping rooms; use of kitchen; private house; central. J. D., Times office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria Real Estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Ltd., and by the Dominion Permanent Loan Co. A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria. B.C. Telephone call 126.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

SOCIETIES.

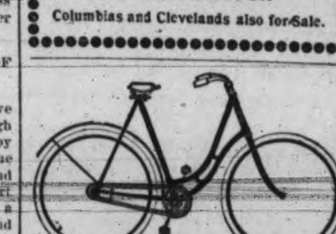
VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m.
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

A well known young man of this town, who bought a wheel before coming to see us, happened to stop in front of our store the other day. When he saw what he had missed by not buying of us, this is about the size he seemed to feel. Let this be A warning to you. Dont buy a wheel without calling on THE AGENTS FOR
CRAWFORDS
ONIONS & PLIMLEY
42 AND 44 BROAD STREET

THE RECORD
Of the past makes
Crescents
The Bicycles of the Future
Annual Sales--
1894 output over...... 51,000
1895 output over...... 57,000
1896 output over...... 70,000
1897 output over...... 83,000
1898 output over......100,000
The wheels that stand up. No other make can show such a record as above.
M. W. WAITT & CO.,
60 Government St.
Columbias and Clevelands also for Sale.



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BICYCLES
$55..........PRICE..........$55
E.G. PRIOR & CO'S
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MILLINERY OPENING.
Tuesday, March 21
PATTERN HATS and BONNETS
MRS. W. BICKFORD
SOMERSET HOUSE,
61-63 Fort Street

To All Native Sons.

A meeting of the Native Sons of British Columbia will be held in Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Wednesday next, 22nd inst., at 8 p.m., for the purpose of electing officers.

All Native Sons are requested to attend and to take this as sufficient notice.

W. A. WARD, Chairman pro. tem. R. J. KER, Secretary pro. tem.

Direct to the Blood.

Our Sarsaparilla, with Iodides, is one of the most efficient SPRING MEDICINES made. It reaches every part of the system and produces beneficial results in a remarkably short time. The languid feeling gives place to one of buoyancy and the debilitated individual is transformed into a vigorous, strong and happy man. Its efficiency is not due to deleterious drugs.

BOWES, HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS

100 Government St., near Yates. Telephone 425.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, B.C., March 21.—5 a.m.—The low barometer area which was over Vancouver Island is now centred off Washington, where it will likely hover and cause unsettled cold weather in this vicinity. Snow or sleet has fallen over Western British Columbia, and rain southward to and including California. A pronounced cold wave, accompanied by light snowfalls, still covers Cariboo and the Territories. The temperature ranges from 22 below in Alberta to 19 below zero in Manitoba.

Nanaimo—Wind, calm; snow, .30; weather, snowy.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 23, minimum, 23; wind, N.E., 7 miles; snow, .50; weather, cloudy.

Westminster—Temperature, 29.90; temperature, 32, minimum, 28; wind, calm; snow, .10; weather, cloudy.

Vancouver — Temperature, 31; weather, snowy.

Otter Point—Wind, N.; snow, 20; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 20, minimum, 20; wind, N.W., 20 miles; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 10 below, minimum, 14 below; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Neah Wash.—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 32, minimum, 32; wind, S., 4 miles; rain, .22; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 34, minimum, 34; wind, S., 16 miles; rain, .12; weather, fair.

Tacoma—Barometer, 29.84; temperature, 32, minimum, 32; wind, S.W., 4 miles; rain, .02; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 48, minimum, 48; wind, W., 4 miles; rain, .08; weather, rainy.

Forecast.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Wednesday.

Victoria and Vicinity.—Fresh N. and E. winds, unsettled and cold, with occasional snow or sleet.

Lower Mainland.—N.E. and E. winds, cold, with occasional snowfalls.

City News in Brief.

—Boycott non-union cigars.

—Superfluous hair removed by electrolysis. Electric Parlor, 114 Yates street.

—A very successful concert was given last evening in St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

—Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Two members were initiated at the regular meeting of Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A. O. F., last evening.

—It may be of interest to society people in Victoria to know that the wife of Rear Admiral L. A. Beaumont, recently appointed to this station, is an American girl, having, as Miss Perkins, been a prominent leader in Gotham society before her marriage to the English sea dog.

—Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday and Wednesday and following days at the Sterling, 88 Yates Street.

—A very pleasant gathering was held in the Y. W. C. A. last evening, Mrs. Carr presiding. It was decided to hold classes for educating young women in domestic duties. Lessons will be given each week. The meeting last evening was brought to a close by an address by Miss Pegrin.

—After being in the hands of the painters and carpenters for some time, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West, presented a very much improved appearance on its reopening on Sunday last by special services, conducted in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Wilson and in the evening by the pastor, which were followed last evening by a very successful social. The Ladies' Aid Society of the church provided the cost of the improvements, besides aiding in the general work of the congregation and contributing one hundred dollars towards the reduction of the debt upon the church building, as the result of their last year's work.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—Demand the blue label.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.

—The returns of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending March 21st were $575,804.

—Many articles suitable for miners cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—The SS. Cutch leaves Porter's wharf at 6 p. m. on Friday next, the 24th inst., for Skagway and British Columbia way ports.

—Get your bicycles fixed up by the old reliable firm, Onions & Plimley, the only practical bicycle makers in city; 42 and 44 Broad street.

—Monuments, the largest stock in the province to select from, and all kinds of cemetery work at A. Stewart, corner Yates and Blanchard streets.

—At the Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, B. C., 2,458 tons of ore were treated during the past four weeks for a return of 54 tons of copper, and 36,890 ounces of silver.

—Dr. Pope, present superintendent of education, will quit that office at the last of the month, his resignation having been accepted by the government. Premier Semlin said to-day that it was improbable that his successor would be named until that time.

—On Tuesday evening next, March 28th, the fourth organ recital of the fifth series will be given at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Those who will assist are: Soloists, Miss L. Loewen, Miss Clark, Messrs. Pilling, E. Powell, G. J. Burnett, and B. Bantly.

—The Boyd Lumber Company are lamenting the loss of several logs which they were floating down the Cowichan river which got jammed just below the Duncan bridge. The logs will probably have to remain where they are all the winter, unless the river rises and floats them off.

—Mr. W. C. McCormack, who was injured by his buggy overturning on the Saanich road on Saturday last, will be brought into Victoria this evening. Mr. R. Richardson, who was also hurt, will leave for Vancouver to-night if possible. Both patients are progressing very favorably.

—For the convenience of those attending the navy dance to-morrow night at Esquimalt, the B. C. Electric Railway Company have agreed to run special cars to Victoria. At the close of the dance cars will leave for all points of the city. Fare from Esquimalt to any part of the city 25c.

—Stylish American and English Sailors just arrived at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Police Magistrate Hall is indisposed from an attack of grip. Fortunately the grist to the legal mill has fallen off entirely since Saturday, and there is therefore no necessity for his attendance at the police court. This morning a drunk was brought in, but he had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of his carouse to be fit for appearance in court.

—While Mr. Oleson, of 137 Fort street, was this morning experimenting with nitre on the stove in his house an explosion took place which filled the kitchen with flames. There were eight children and Mr. and Mrs. Oleson in the house at the time and the last named, becoming alarmed, rushed through the house and jumped through one of the windows. She was severely cut and bled so profusely that it was considered best to remove her to the Jubilee Hospital. The chemical quickly extinguished the flames. The damage amounts to about $20.

—Wong Quing, a Chinaman employed as a domestic in the house of W. E. Oliver, was given in charge of the police this morning for stealing. Wong is assistant to the Chinese cook in Mr. Oliver's employ, and his employer has repeatedly missed small sums of money, the disappearance of which he associated with his second cook. This morning, in order to satisfy himself, he marked and took the number of a $5 bill which, together with some small coin, he left on a table. Returning shortly afterwards he found the money gone and the greenback was afterwards found on the floor where the domestic had evidently dropped it when charged with the theft. The case will come up to-morrow.

—A splendid programme will be submitted at the concert to be given at Temperance Hall to-morrow night under the auspices of Royal Templars of Temperance. Miss Trotter, the talented elocutionist, who leaves for the east in a few days, has kindly consented to assist, and this will be her last appearance in Victoria. Many other well known vocalists are down for numbers, including Rev. Mr. Barraclough, Mr. Pilling, Mr. A. L. Brownlie, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Bantly, violinist; Miss Duffie, Miss Baker, Miss Milne and Miss Underhill, a clever elocutionist, a quartette from members of Metropolitan Methodist Church choir, and instrumental quartetts from Messrs. Mills, Wilson & Co.

—Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following days at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—A deputation of mining men, consisting of B. J. Perry, general manager of the Noble Five; J. L. Mulimen, of Queen Besss, and F. A. Woods, of the Last Chance, arrived in the city last night for the purpose of interviewing the government. To-day they saw Hon. Premier Semlin, Hon. E. Carter-Cotton, and Hon. Fred Hume, and pressed upon their attention the revision of the legislation passed last session introducing the eight hour system of labor in the mines. They pointed out that the new regulations bear heavily on them as they have to pay $3.50 for eight hours work instead of ten, as formerly. They also represented that on account of the time consumed in setting off blasts that an hour or two during the day is practically lost, and that under the eight hour system the actual working time is reduced to five or six hours. The government promised the matter their serious consideration.

—Ladies learn how to beautify your Homes. Kleja Tinting Co., Victoria Hotel.

The Danube Arrives.

The Strange Find of a Party of Russian Finns in Alaska.

Hunker Turning Out Rich--Steam Thawing Machines Are Successful.

Death of One of the Indian Murderers Held at Dawson City.

Steamer Danube returned from Lynn canal and way ports last evening with about forty passengers, several of whom were from the far away Klondike and other Yukon valley mining centres. Among those from Dawson were G. A. Wulfman, of Evansville, Ind.; J. T. Hutches, of Chicago, and F. Gunther, of Buffalo, who bring news verifying the report published in yesterday's Times of the finding of a cairn marked boundary line, by Russian Finns. The Klondike Nugget, a copy of which was brought by the three late arrivals from the back stoup of the Arctic, has the following in regard to the find: "The office of the American consul, Colonel McCook, was made the repository on Tuesday last of a story which, if found to be true, will have an important bearing on the question involving the boundary between the British and the American possessions in the northwest and including the world-famous Klondike. A story has several times found currency here that the Klondike district has been conceded to be on American soil; but it carried its own contradiction and was each time found to be a canard launched, probably, by some trail liar, or wag from the outside.

In the present instance, however, a tale is told that is in no wise like the other, and which cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest, especially if it is found, upon official investigation, to be true.

"On Tuesday last (February 14) Consul McCook was visited at his office by a Finlander who gave his name as Charles Walsner. He represented a party of four fellow-countrymen of his own who had just reached Dawson from the McQuestin river, where they had been since last summer on a prospecting tour. While there, he said, they came across

A Series of Mounds

constructed of loose stones, upon which appeared a number of regularly engraved hieroglyphics. These, however, had been more or less obliterated by the action of the elements and could be but partially deciphered. The mounds were arranged in regular order, running due north and south, and the Finlanders say they are identical in all ways with the stone mounds employed by the Russian government in making land boundaries.

"Their belief is that the mounds were built there by the Russian government to indicate the eastern boundary of their old-time Alaskan possessions, and it was because of that they placed their information in the hands of Consul McCook.

"The latter secured from the Finlander a promise to return to him with further and more definite data, if possible, after which he will likely communicate with the government of the United States on the subject."

According to the late arrivals the hieroglyphics on the mounds found by the prospectors were Russian characters. The line they are said to have found is about a hundred miles eastward of Dawson, and if proven correct would throw the extreme Klondike district into American territory. The find has been reported to Commissioner Ogilvie, and he will investigate it with Consul McCook.

The news, the late arrivals say, has caused quite a sensation at Dawson.

According to Messrs. Hutches, Wulfman and Gumther the output for next spring promises to be much greater than that of last season. Hunker, they say,

Is Very Rich.

It has shown up best of all the creeks this winter and will probably surpass Bonanza or Eldorado in productiveness. Dominion has turned out fairly well in comparison with the other creeks, while those who have looked for great things from Sulphur are doomed to disappointment. On Hunker the paystreak has been the longest, widest and best yet discovered in the district. Bench claims on this creek have also paid big results. A number of experienced miners were, when they left, prospecting between Hunker and Bonanza for the paystreak thought to be hidden there.

The steam thawing machines are reported to be very successful and with their aid miners are able to much more rapidly develop their properties. Bedrock is reached ten times as quickly and economically with these machines as it was by the old process, the average day's work for a machine being 100 cubic feet. Another convenience is that no delay will be occasioned in the spring, when the water comes, waiting for the dumps to thaw out, as with the machines the dumps can be thawed and handled at once.

Another trio of late arrivals from Dawson who reached here by the Danube were Messrs. Davies, Milne and McMillan, who left Dawson on February 26th. They found the

Trails in Good Condition

and heard of no accidents or misadventures en route. They report that hundreds are hurrying in to Atlin, and the trails were thick with miners bound to and from Dawson. Mr. Davies, who has been working for wages on an Eldorado claim, says that although no definite knowledge can be obtained until after the spring clean-up, the diggings appear to be turning out even richer than last year.

On Sunday, February 19th, he says, the mounted police made a round-up of the gamblers at Dawson. A raid was made of the gambling houses and twenty who failed to make their escape were arrested. They appeared before Mr. Justice Harper on the following day and all but four pleaded guilty. Each was fined $50 and costs. About $1,200 in all was mulcted from the gamblers.

Dawson's 400 made merry on February 14th, when the

Wedding of Ely E. Weare,

acting president of the N. A. T. & T. Co., to Miss Mary E. Fellows was solemnized by Rev. Mr. Bowen. Commissioner Ogilvie and the majority of Dawson's elite were present.

According to the arrivals from Dawson United States Consul McCook has taken strong measures

To End the Farce

of pretended mail carrying by P. C. Richardson. Upon being notified by the mounted police that the American contractor was refusing to turn over to the police the mail now in his possession, Consul McCook notified him to either bring in that mail at once with no more delay or to turn it over to the police on demand. At the same time the consul is reported to have notified the American government of the positive hindrance to the carrying of the mail, which this P. C. Richardson has proved to be.

The Klondike Nugget, in reference to this matter, says if Mr. Richardson appears in person upon the streets of Dawson before his perfidy is forgotten, he would be showing very ordinary prudence in securing a bodyguard of police.

News is brought of the

Death of Frank Nantuck,

the youthful Stick Indian who was in prison at Dawson, serving a life sentence for the murder of Wm. Fox, a prospector. Joe Nantuck, who is under sentence of death at Dawson for the same crime, has fallen sick and is reported to be dying.

Three other deaths are reported by the latecomers. S. A. Banks, an Australian, died of heart trouble on February 16th. He had lost a large sum at faro the night previous, and the excitement is said to be responsible for his demise. He leaves a wife and child in Sydney, N.S.W. William Mechem, of Nashville, died on February 13 at St. Mary's hospital from consumption and general debility.

When the Danube left Skagway the town was still

Under Martial Law

and Capt. Yeatman's command were patrolling the streets, assisted by the posse of one hundred men enrolled by Marshal Tanner.

Since the raid on Camp No. 1, no outbreaks of violence have occurred. J. Robert White, who led that outbreak, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Sitka for inciting to riot.

The strikers have closed their soup kitchen, it failing of support, and many are leaving Skagway. The Skagway Atlin Budget says: Early in the strike the leaders recognized the difficulty, and though hopeful at times in expression, knew in their hearts that the issue had but one end. Of the 800 men who struck probably 600 have left the country, many are on the town to-day dependent on charity for food or shelter, and if work cannot be had for the destitute, Skagway people will save money by shipping them below. The troops so far have found but little to do, in fact it is questioned if there was any need of them.

A LIVELY CRIPPLE.

G. F. Parker, of San Francisco, Introduces Some Novel Effects in Locomotion.

G. F. Parker, of San Francisco, who is at present at the Dominion Hotel, is a confirmed cripple, but that fact has suggested to him other methods of locomotion, which are to say the least exceedingly novel. From long practice Mr. Parker has acquired a complete command of his crutches and uses them as readily as most men do their lower limbs.

It is, however, in ascending and descending the long staircase of the hotel that he introduces his most novel effects. At the foot of the stair he discards his crutches, and placing his hands on the first step elevates his feet perpendicularly above his head, completely reversing the usual procedure, and walks to the top on his hands as rapidly as most men do on their feet. More astonishing still is his system of descending the stairway, for retaining his legs and body in a rigid position above his head he descends on his hands leaping three steps at every bound.

Mr. Parker met with an accident to his spinal column when a boy which resulted in the complete paralysis of his limbs and body below the waist and forced him to adopt other means of getting about. He is on his way to Chilliwack to visit his mother.

—A famished-looking wolf lies dead at the gateway to the Tolmie farm. It was shot this morning by a young man who lives near by. While a dog was chasing a calf playfully about the farm the wolf rushed out from the woods and attacked the dog. There was a bloody combat between them, in which the dog had pieces of flesh torn from his body, and it looked as though the combat would have been fatal to the dog when the young man ran out with his rifle and shot the wolf. It is thought the animal was one of those kept by Mr. French, which escaped recently.

—The Board of Trade is discussing, as the Times goes to press, the advisability of endorsing the application of Mr. Corbin for a charter from the Dominion to build the Kettle Valley River railway. Last year the board adopted a resolution in opposition to the charter, but it has been contended by the friends of the proposed road that it did not represent the views of a majority of the members. Considerable interest is taken in the question and the restrictionists of the board will not have it all their own way this time.

—In consequence of the mandamus issued by the Supreme Court directing the licensing board to hear the application of Licensee Stubbs of the Hall saloon, Fort street, for a license, a special meeting of that board will be held to-morrow at noon.

—Nominations for the vacancy of the South Ward caused by Ald. W. Langley being disqualified will close to-morrow at 2 p.m. The only nomination in up to the present is ex-Ald. Bragg.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Johnson will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 from the family residence, 98 Cook street.

A Strange Story

Of the Man Who Would Not Be Chief of the Chilkats.

The Once Powerful Northern Tribe is Now Famine Stricken.

"Withered and old am I. The fish can no longer take, the moose no longer hunt, life is no more for me." This was the plaint heard by one of the passengers of the Danube, who has just reached here from the Pelly. He paints a sorrowful picture of the conditions along the big river. The white miners are, he says, suffering from scurvy, which seems to have become epidemic in all the camps along the river, but it is not the whites who are the most to be pitied; the unfortunate tribes of Indians who inhabit this district are famine stricken. There has been a big scarcity of food all winter, and the various mining camps have been called upon to feed numbers of the unfortunate Indians. It is every year becoming more evident, according to the informant of the Times, that the Indians of this part of the Northwest have been dying off like a flock of sheep afflicted with the rot, and that the race is doomed to extermination.

A strange story has been reported to the soldiers at Fort Selkirk of how the Chilkats near there attempted to kill a prospector on the MacMillan river. Behind the attempt on the miner's life there is a strange story. It is said that one of the medicine men of the Chilkats told the tribe that not until they secured a white chief would the tribe stop degenerating. A pow-wow was held of several of the chiefs, and it was decided to endeavor to get one of the prospectors in the vicinity to accept the position of "hyas tyee" of the once powerful and warlike tribe. One Robert Stanton, of Indiana, who has for some three years been prospecting the McMillan country with indifferent success, was appointed and offered the position. Unlike the hero of Kipling's story, however, Stanton was the man who would not be king and he spurned the proferred chieftancy. Angered and hurt the chiefs left him and he considered the incident closed. About a week afterwards, while he was cooking his evening meal several bullets whistled over his head, one just grazing his shoulder. He managed to escape without injury, and thinking it unsafe to remain in the country, lit out for Selkirk, where he reported his adventure to the soldiers. He believes that the Indians whose chief he refused to be endeavored to shoot him in revenge. The Indians in the territory between the Pelly and the Stewart are also said to be suffering from famine. Numbers have been aided by the soldiers. Scurvy has also appeared among these and was reported to be causing many deaths.

Commandant Evans will in all probability adopt measures to relieve the suffering as far as possible with the supply at his command.

FROM THE NORTHLAND.

Returning Miners Say Indians are in a Bad Plight on Upper Pelly.

Reports brought down by passengers on the Danube from the neighborhood of Fort Selkirk confirm the news of suffering among both whites and Indians on the Upper Pelly river. H. R. Oakes and Y. D. Herod have been working claims, together with two partners, on Millar creek, about thirteen miles below the fort and about a mile above Selwyn creek. Their labors have not been rewarded, so they say, by success and they will mine in some warmer climate next year.

Mr. Herod says that the tribes about Selkirk are fat and flourishing, as game is still plentiful, but farther up the river game has become exceedingly scarce and returning prospectors say that they are practically starving to death. The miners up the river are doing all they can to succor the unfortunate Indians, but they themselves are in a bad plight for scurvy has broken out among them in a most virulent form. From a miner's standpoint, the Upper Pelly so far as it has been explored has been disappointing, but shortly before the travellers left for the outside a large party outfitted and victualled for a two year's journey. They intended to penetrate to the extreme headwaters of the river and to prospect it thoroughly in hopes of discovering placers of equal richness with those of Klondike.

The force at Dawson has been augmented by about fifty more men from Fort Selkirk, although the step was merely precautionary and not because of any prospect of their services being required. The troops at the fort are in excellent health.

J. T. Hutchis was another passenger. He has properties on Hunker, which are paying well. He also has excellent properties on Dominion.

People who Can't Eat

CAN EAT AND DIGEST

Grape-Nuts.

FACT!

Try the New Food.

If there be man or woman who has trouble in digesting the breakfast, let him or her adopt the following Menu and depend to a certainty on the results.

A little fruit.

Hot milk and Grape-Nuts.

Postum Food Coffee (be sure to boil it 25 minutes and it is delicious).

Let these three articles constitute the breakfast and nothing more.

In three days the old world will turn around your way, and life seem worth living. Try it.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Spring Millinery

ON

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A Very Stylish Range of American and English Sailors.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY STORE.

Pocket, Sporting and Hunting Knives, Carvers and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Shears, etc. Cooks' and Butchers' Knives, Shaving Outfits a specialty

AT 78 GOVERNMENT STREET

FOX'S

Sporting Intelligence.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

"Victoria" vs. "Nanaimo."

The first game between Victoria and Nanaimo for the Intermediate Cup was played at the Coal City on Saturday, Nanaimo winning by the close score of 4 to 3. Victoria's centre forward at the last moment being unable to go they were compelled to go up a man short, R. Williams, of Nanaimo, filling up the vacancy at Nanaimo. The ball was kicked off at 3 p.m., Victoria kicking down with a glaring sun in their faces. Within a few minutes from kick-off Culligan at outside right sent in a hot shot and, Kinsman being unable to see it, scored the first goal for Nanaimo. Victoria then brought Hart back to half-back, putting Williams up forward, and went at the Nanaimo goal for all they were worth, pounding away at the goal, until Shandley put the ball through for Victoria. Shortly after Adams, at left wing, shot for Nanaimo. Kinsman saved and threw the ball out, but before he could recover Challnor returned the ball and added another to Nanaimo's score and Booth scored a few minutes after, making Nanaimo's score 3 to Victoria's 1. This looked pretty blue for the visiting team, but until half time they had the best of the play, sending in a good many shots, which, however, were stopped by Sharples, who was playing a beautiful game in goal for the home team. On changing ends Victoria went in to even up things, but Adams succeeded in passing the backs and scored again. Then with four to one against them Victoria roused up and pressed the Nanaimo goal, but Glaholm and Wilkinson, putting up a game of the stonewall order, kept them out until L. York, sending in a shot from the left wing, scored for Victoria. Their backs played well up, dropping the ball into the Nanaimo goal, and at last the forwards carried the goal keeper through and scored the third goal. Victoria were playing a hard game, but were unable to score before time was called. Besides those specially mentioned Peden and York (W.) at back and Lorimer and McKeown at half put up a splendid game for the Capital City team. For the winners Culligan and Booth, forward, played well, while "Mike" Wilkinson at back was a host in himself. Mr. Frank English, of Nanaimo, proved himself to be a most excellent referee, giving the greatest satisfaction and stopping even the semblance of "dirty" work. The Victoria boys returned home Sunday at noon, and say that they intend to reverse the score here on Saturday next, when Nanaimo is to come down to play the return game.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

New Rugby Rules.

A committee of football enthusiasts at Wellington, N.Z., have framed a series of drastic amendments, which will be submitted to the local unions, and finally to the New Zealand Union. The latter will send the draft adopted to the English Union, and invite the latter's earnest consideration of the improvements proposed. The principle alterations suggested are: Points as follows—A goal from a try, five points; a try, four points; penalty goal, two points; any other goal, three points; force down, half a point. The last is an innovation, and will only count if no major points are scored. A goal from a punt is to be allowed. Charging at kick-off is abolished. The game will not be stopped if the ball touches the referee. Four spells may be played instead of two, to prevent undue advantage being obtained from the wind, and after a try the ball will be kicked off again from half-distance. Wing play is abolished, and knocking-on cannot be penalized unless it is wilful. In order to avoid incessant scrambling on the touch-lines when the ball goes out it must be thrown in at least five yards. The last two are alterations which will make enormous differences in the incessant stoppages that now occur in every game. There are a number of minor alterations in the direction of simplifying the rules.

BASEBALL.

Club at Nelson.

A meeting of those interested in the organization of a baseball club in Nelson was held at the Hume hotel, when the following officers were elected for the season: Honorary president, James McDonald; president, James Lawrence; vice-president, John A. Kirkpatrick; secretary, Harry Houston; treasurer, Bruce White; manager, James Neelands; executive committee, Harry Houston, Jasper Phair, Samuel Neelands. The membership fee was fixed at $1, and the secretary was instructed to correspond with the Hudson's Bay Company and endeavor to secure the donation of a cup for competition among the baseball teams in Kootenay. It was decided to correspond with the baseball clubs in the district, with the object of forming a Kootenay baseball league and of arranging a schedule of matches for the coming season.

THE WHEEL.

McFarland Will Meet Elkes.

San Francisco, March 21.—Floyd A. McFarland, champion sprint bicyclist of the Pacific coast, has decided to accept the challenge of Harry Elkes for a race at any distance the latter may name, provided the purse is large enough to assure the winner $1,000 after the pace makers are paid. He will not consent to any division of the purse. McFarland has also received a challenge from Eddie McDuff which he will accept on the same terms he asks from Elkes.

THE TURF.

Lincoln Spring Meeting.

London, March 21. — At the Lincoln Spring Meeting, of which this was the second days' racing, the Sudbrooke plate was won by Lady Panet. Swirl, with Tod Sloane in the saddle, was unplaced. There were nineteen horses in this event, and the betting was five to one against Swirl.

The Lincolnshire Handicap was won by General Peace, owned by Captain Bewicke. Lord Beresford's six-year-old Knight of Thistle, carrying 116 pounds, with Tod Sloane, and Mr. Long's three-year-old colt Lord Edward II., third. Twenty-six horses ran. The Lincolnshire Handicap is for £100, added to a sweepstake of £15 each, £10 forfeit for three-year-olds and upwards. General Peace is a brown colt by Galliniule out of Moira, five years old, and carried 101 pounds.

The betting was 100 to 7 against General Peace, 9 to 1 against Knight of Thistle, and 100 to 9 against Lord Edward II. General Peace took the lead at half the distance, followed by Knight of Thistle and Nunnicer, and won easily by four lengths. The same distance separated the second and third horses. Nunnicer was fourth.

On the 31st March, 1st and 3rd April, the Victoria Golf Club will hold their fifth annual spring tournament. All nominations must be in the secretary's hands by the 29th inst. The first game starts on the Oak Bay links on the afternoon of the 31st. A ladies' competition will be played on Friday next and on the following Saturday the gentlemen will do battle for the usual silver medal.

The smallest bird in the world is the gold-crested wren.

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

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Leaves Porter's wharf

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More Cheapness takes a Rest. Quality and Fine Finish take the Throne

If you've ever before doubted the abilities of the ready-to-wear tailors to turn out HIGH ART CLOTHING,

CALL AND SEE THIS LOT.

Men's Fine Business Suits

of dark seal brown cloth; coats lined with genuine silk, continuous inside facings of the coat material, from the bottom of coat to top and under the armholes; two inside pockets finished in silk, all seams, stitching and buttonholes sewn with silk, and all pockets braced to the shoulders; vest has sateen lining, five pockets with chamois pocket for watch, and new style notched collar.

Trousers have five pockets, including pocket for watch, continuous strap across waistband in front and back straps finished with silk.

It's a suit, the equal in finish and style of the highest grade tailor's work, and the cost is only

$14.00

Others of different materials, but of the same HIGH ART WORKMANSHIP, at $13 and $15.

W. G. CAMERON

The acknowledged cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson street.

There is more solid comfort in a cup of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea, than in a gallon of most other beverages. Try it.

YARROW.

The following poem, hitherto unpublished, was sent out to his friends at Christmas time by the brilliant Canadian poet now dead:

The yarrow's beauty—Fools may laugh,
And yet the fields without it
Were shorn of half their comfort, half
Their magic—who can doubt it?

Yon patches of a milky stain
In verdure bright or pallid
Are something like the deep refrain
That tunes a perfect ballard.

The meadows, by its sober white—
Though few would bend to pick it—
Are tempered as the sounds of night
Are tempered by the cricket.

Yarrow blooms as in the fields of life
Those spirits bloom forever,
Unnamed, unnoted in the strife,
Among the great and clever.

Who spread from an unconscious soul,
An aura pure and tender,
A kindly background for the whole,
Between the gloom and splendor?

Let others captivate the mass
With power and brilliant seeming;
The lily and the rose I pass,
The yarrow holds me dreaming.

—Archibald Lampman.

FORTIFICATIONS OF MANILA.

The Gates, Guns, Walls and Prisons of the Old City.

Perhaps the first and most abiding impression upon entering old Manila, which, it will be recollected, surrendered to the Americans during the recent Hispano-American war, and which also was the scene of an engagement with the Filipinos the other week, is that of the strange commingling of the old and the new. As one approaches the massive walls, and before a near enough view can be obtained to distinguish the strangely assorted artillery that points threateningly over parapet or through embrasure, the impression is altogether picturesque and romantic. On a near approach, however, the pleasing illusion is dispelled; for the sight of modern high-powered weapons from the famous Krupp factory, and the wicked gleam of machine and rapid-fire guns, are stern reminders of our nineteenth century civilization.

Old and new Manila are separated by the Pasig river. The old town is entirely surrounded by a wall of masonry which is everywhere from 20 to 25 feet in height and of extraordinary thickness, varying, in fact, from 30 to 100 feet. The whole circuit of the wall is about three miles. Entrance to the town is had through a series of massive and extremely interesting old gates, some of which are still complete with drawbridge, chains and hoisting machinery. Between the bay and the seaward stretch of the walls run the Metelle—a boulevard of considerable note. Leading out to the Metelle are two gates, Puerto Portigo, located near the river, and close down to the great arsenal now occupied by our troops, and Puerto Sta. Lucia, farther to the west. These gates both date back to the middle of the last century, and both have drawbridges and encompassing moats. On the land side, looking out toward the old Spanish barracks, is Puerto Real, and farther toward the Pasig is Puerto del Parian. These two gates are almost facsimiles of each other. Each has outer gates and outer moats and fortifications. While both of them date back to early in the eighteenth century, they have been remodelled and rededicated at a much more recent date.

The walls of the old city are in perfect condition, despite their great age. They are, perhaps, the stronger on the bay side, and there the guns are thickly planted. Overlooking the entrance to the Pasig the old walls are also very formidable, and on the land side there are many outer walls and defences. They are constructed of solid masonry, and, unless they should be torn down, they will undoubtedly remain for centuries to come. The ancient moats, gates, and drawbridges, the parapets, ramparts, and gabionades, the portcullises and other constructions known to the military engineer of the days of Alva and Cortez, may be studied here in their full completeness.

With the old walls is a succession of magazines and prisons. Here is located the prison of the famous inquisition, that horror of horrors, the "Dark Hole of Manila," where thousands of unfortunates have met their doom, or have been confined only to be led out to execution in the presence of the applauding thousands; out beyond the walls on the bloody La Luneta.

On the walls of old Manila there are guns of all ages, patterns and calibres, from the old sixteenth century brass gun to the modern machine and rapid-fire gun. In front of the walls and covering the bay are the great Krupp guns, four in number, and back on the walls, below Puerto Sta. Lucia, are two more of the same type, but of smaller calibre. Every gate of the old city was protected by guns of a modern pattern, assisted by others of a doubtful age. Along the bay there are dozens of muzzle-loaders of all shapes and sizes, and the river was commanded by strong batteries. Many of the modern guns have been dismounted and are now stored away in the great arsenal; but the old guns still poke their noses from the walls and try to look dangerous.

The great arsenal located within the walls and close to the point is a most interesting place. Here are extensive magazines in which are stored hundreds of tons of powder and great quantities of munitions of war; for it must be remembered that the Spanish garrison of Manila were in no danger of an exhaustion of military stores. One sees dismounted guns by the dozens and many thousand stands of small arms. Long lines of projectiles line the yards of the arsenal.

Old Manila itself is a curious old place built on a strictly Asiatic plan. Besides the fortifications and churches and public buildings, which form the principal part of the old storeys projecting out over the narrow streets. The latter, are so narrow that they would not make decent alleys in an American city. While new Manila, just across the Pasig, is making rapid strides in adopting our American ways, the parent city, which has stood sentinel so long between the Pasig and the bay, has seen no change. It is still the same curious, sleepy old town, and it bids fair to remain the same for centuries to come.—Scientific American.

ON THE USE OF POISONS.

Sir J. Crichton Browne when delivering the inaugural address before the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury Square, London, a few weeks ago made some interesting remarks on the above subject. He referred at length to the use of poisons by murderers and suicides, and said that notwithstanding the discovery of new poisons which, when taken into the body, could defy detection, even in a most minute post-mortem examination, homicides still clung to the old-fashioned and clumsy methods of human destruction. Nicotine poisoning had been resorted to in only one known case of premeditated malice, and then a man was murdered in less than six minutes, and the post mortem failed to detect the slightest trace of poison in the body. There were organic poisons well known to medical men which could be used with impunity without the slightest fear of detection, but they were rarely or never used illegitimately. A connoisseur of poisons could, by keeping his own microbes, slaughter hundreds of innocent people, without the slightest fear of his crime coming to light. For a long time to come, he thought murderers would continue to stake their necks on such old methods as arsenic and strychnine poisoning, which was a remarkable lucky thing for society.

IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

People who are troubled with any disease caused or promoted by impure blood or a low state of the system may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that its faithful use will effect a cure. Millions take it as a spring medicine, because they know by experience it is just what the system needs.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

BOTTLING UP THE NILE.

The Wonders of the Great Reservoir Dam at Assuan.

Since the building of the Pyramids Egypt has seen few such gigantic undertakings as the construction of the great reservoir dam at Assuan, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Duke of Connaught.

This dam will be a mile and a quarter in length; the height of the coping-stone will be 300 feet above the bed of the lower river, and for 140 miles Father Nile will feel the influence of this great impounding of waters.

English engineers and English surveyors have planned this great enterprise; English money is at the back of it, and English bondholders will, next, perhaps, to the cultivators of the soil on the Nile banks, drive the greatest benefit.

Five thousand dusky natives are already at work; one order for 3,000,000 barrels of European cement has been, or is about to be, delivered; thousands of tons of granite ashlar are being quarried from the Assuan side of the river. Never has the ancient river on whose bosom Moses was cradled seen such industry. John Bull has very much arrived.

The dam will be built of material taken from the quarries at Assuan, whence came the granite used for the construction of

The Thames Embankment.

On its completion the reservoir will hold two hundred and fifty billion gallons of water, and across this huge artificial lake a bridge will stretch, and camel trains and pedestrians will pass over, and all will be life and bustle and hurry. Never had the descendant of Pharaoh such a shaking up.

And what is the object of it all? "Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is Egypt." In that ancient saying the whole business may be summed up. The dam will bottle up the rich Nile waters; millions of acres of land will be irrigated; 2,500 square miles will be reclaimed from the deserts; in short, the dam will increase the country's productive capacity by twenty-five per cent. Egypt's output of raw sugar will in a year or two be doubled, perhaps trebled.

Here is a chance for the "depressed" British farmer. Let him go to Egypt. The soil there, when it can get Nile water, is kinder than that at home. Cotton and sugar command high prices, and one acre will produce from four to five hundred weight of long staple cotton. When the great dam is completed vast tracts of land will be capable of producing two, if not three, crops in the year.

The work will be completed in a little over five years from now. This is the first time a river approaching the size of the Nile has had a dam built in it. Another novel thing about this Altogether Novel Undertaking is that it will be both a dam and a water way.

Now as to the cost. When one considers the stupendous character of the scheme, the many difficulties that will have to be overcome, and the incalculable benefits that will accrue, the price does not appear exorbitant. The contractors are to receive in round figures £100,000 a year for thirty years, making in all about £4,800,000.

The period over which this payment is to extend must carry conviction to the minds of other nations who have set longing eyes on the Valley of the Nile that Great Britain means to hold on to it for some time at any rate.

A curious obstacle was at the outset placed in the way of realising the scheme. The original plans for the construction of the dam would have involved the disappearance of the famous ruins of Philae.

Miles of petitions were drawn up and submitted to the authorities, and scores of alternative plans suggested, some of them worthy of the imaginative minds that had conceived them. One was to remove Philae stone by stone to Cairo, thus bringing it still easier within the reach of tourists.

Finally the engineers modified their plans, and the dam will be one-third lower than was at first proposed. Still, when the reservoir is finished Philae will never be itself again; for the waters will wash against the feet of the temples that for ages have stood like sentinels guarding the boundary of Nubia and Egypt.

This is unfortunate, but the most enthusiastic of Egyptologists will confess that the sacrifice is not in vain.—London Daily Mail.

AS TO EPILEPSY AND FITS.

Liebig's Fit Cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidently recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail, prepaid. It has cured where everything else has failed.

When writing mention the Victoria Times, and give full address to The Liebig Co., 179 King-street west, Toronto.

FLESH EATING.

Primitive man originally subsisted on a diet consisting purely of fruits and roots; but though fructivorous by instinct and by reason of the conformation of his digestive organs and dental system, in which respect he is nearly allied to the apes, which are all fruit-eating animals in their natural state, he soon became omnivorous from necessity, and his stomach readily adapted itself to every kind of food. If the Darwinian theory be accepted and the descent of man from simian ancestors be granted, we have further argument in support of the fact that flesh-eating was the outcome of civilization and climatic necessity rather than of natural craving. Exposed at the epoch of the great extension of the glaciers, which at one time covered all our mountains, to the hardships of an inclement climate, man required something more nourishing and heat supplying than the vegetable diet which sufficed for him in a higher temperature; and in the palæolithic age we find him not only destroying animal life, but provided with and utilizing the means of cooking the victims of his rough-hewn knife and spear.

"I see that distilled water is really poisonous," said the Majah. "That is what comes, sah, of interfering with nature."

"Right, sah," assented the Colonel. "Natuah nevah intended the distillery, sah, to be idling its time away on wattah, sah."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE CHILD CAN'T HELP IT.

When a child does wrong wilfully, there is some reason in correcting it.

But when a little one's Kidneys are weak—can't control their water at night—it's wrong to scold and punish.

Thousands of children have been whipped for wetting the bed, who simply couldn't help it.

Parents are coming to understand that this is a disease that needs curing—not a "bad habit" that requires correcting, and are giving their children

DOANS KIDNEY PILLS,

which strengthen and restore the Kidneys to healthy action, and prevent further trouble.

Mrs. Young, 15 Garish Street, Halifax, N.S., cured her little boy by giving him Doan's Kidney Pills. This is what she says:

"My little boy, 13 years old, has for several years been afflicted with weakness in the retention of his water, and did not seem to have any control of his urine.

"Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box, and must say that they helped him wonderfully. He has now finished his second box, and I feel they have cured him. He is pleased to think he can retain his water, as it was so distressing to have the trouble of this inconvenience."

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Nelson & Fort Sheppard
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Leave		Arrive
8:30 a.m.	Spokane	3:10 p.m.
8:45 a.m.	Rossland	3:10 p.m.
6:20 a.m.	Nelson	3:35 p.m.

Close connection at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage each way.

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HEALTH
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IN 60 HOURS.

SS. CITY OF SEATTLE

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For Alaska and the Gold Fields.

STEAMER
"ROSALIE,"
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Sail from Outer Wharf, Victoria, for Vancouver, Mary Island, Metlakahtla, Ketchikan, Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea. For full particulars apply to NORMAN HARDIE, Agent, 64 Government street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone 580.

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From Porter's Wharf.

For freight and passage apply to

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED.)
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 41—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east, Monday.
For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway weekly.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Queen City" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Freight Agt. C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agt.

C. P. N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

As follows, viz.:

"DANUBE," - March 22.

And from Vancouver at 12, noon, on following days:

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP
AMUR
Leaves Porter's wharf
Wednesday, the 8th March
FOR
SKAGWAY, DYEA, JUNEAU, WRANGEL,
AND WAY PORTS.

For freight and passenger rates apply

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39 Government St., Victoria

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For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

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FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

SS. ALAMEDA to sail Wednesday, March 22, at 10 p.m.
SS. AUSTRALIA to sail Wednesday, April 5th, at 2 p.m., for HONOLULU only.
Line to COOLGARDIE, Aus., and CAPE TOWN, South Africa.
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These tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four-fifths of it this year.

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The company's elegant steamships QUEEN, WALLA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B.C., 8 p.m., Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; April, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; May 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; April 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26; May 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

The elegant steamships COTTAGE CITY, CITY OF TOPEKA and AL-KI leave Seattle, 9 a.m., Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; April 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; May 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer COTTAGE CITY will call at Victoria, B.C., p.m., Mar. 1, 16, 31; April, 15, 30, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.
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TIME CARD No. 15.

Effective Nov. 14th, 1898. Subject to change without notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Lv. Tacoma	8:00 a.m.
Ar. Seattle	10:00 a.m.
Lv. Seattle	10:30 a.m.
Ar. Port Townsend	1:15 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend	1:30 p.m.
Ar. Victoria	4:15 p.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Lv. Victoria	8:00 p.m.
Ar. Port Townsend	10:45 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend	11:00 p.m.
Ar. Seattle	1:45 a.m.
Lv. Seattle	2:15 a.m.
Ar. Tacoma	4:15 a.m.

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WILL LEAVE

Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday.....6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada, Friday.....7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday.....7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday.....6 a.m.
Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board or at Porter's Wharf.

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Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Leave 8 p.m. | S.S. City of Kingston | Arrive 4:15 p.m.

Connecting at Seattle with overland Flyer.
J. H. ROGERS, Agt.

Mines and Mining.

Similkameen District.

G. A. Bouter, who has spent considerable time in the Similkameen country, predicts that that section will have a big boom this season. He says that even during the winter months that the trails have been lined with prospectors and mining men.

Copper mountain and the Tulameen river sections are attracting the most attention. On Copper mountain the principal properties are the Great Republic, Sunset, H. H. Gooden and Annie L. He says the ledges are very large, in many instances being 50 feet. The ore is copper, carrying gold and silver, and gives assay values from $45 to $200. The per cent. in copper is very high, 28 per cent. and better.

On the Tulameen river the ore is identical to that of Camp McKinney, and the ledges are as large and as rich as those of Copper mountain.

The City of Paris group is regarded as the best property so far discovered in this section, and the Klondike claim as the most promising of them. Nicholas Sheck will in a few days go to the Similkameen to examine this group for eastern capitalists.

Mr. Bouter predicts that there will be 10,000 prospectors in that country this season.

Rossland.

The principal features in mining circles this week is the continuous shipments of from 10 to 12 carloads of ore each day from the Le Roi mine to the Northport smelter.

Work on the machinery at the War Eagle is being pushed preparatory to resumption of shipment.

Work on the Columbia and Kootenay, No. 1, Josie, Great Western and Nickle Plate, all property of the B. A. C., has been kept up as usual.

The Record is enabled, through the kindness of Mr. George Hall, superintendent of the Iron Mask, to state the comparative difference in the expense of driving the machinery of that property by electricity and steam. Since the establishment of the electric plant a saving of nearly 50 per cent. has been made, the exact figures being 15 to 27 in favor of electricity. The new winze at the west end of the main tunnel, at the 300 foot level, is now down 32 feet. The regular force has been working during the week, with the ore shipment to the Trail smelter.

The pay roll at the Iron Horse mine was this week a little more than $1,000 where 26 men have been employed. At the 300 foot level the crosscut to both the north and south is being driven.

At the Homestake the station at the 200 foot level has just been cut out and drifting to the west commenced. Three eight hour shifts are employed upon a machine drill.

Work on the Sunsit No. 2 was suspended a few days this week, while gates for burning coal were being put in the furnaces.

Four men were put to work this week on the Spitzee, doing the annual assessment, which will be continued until sufficient work is done for the purpose of crown granting the property. It is in charge of George Pfunder.

The crosscut at the 200 foot level on the Abe Lincoln is now in 50 feet, and the usual force kept at work.

D. B. Bogle returned on Saturday morning from the Victory-Triumph, and reports that property looking well. A drift has just been started from the 100 foot level. Eight men are employed.

Although there has been but little said of late about the Green Mountain located on the north slope of Red mountain, work has been done on it for the past three months with two shifts. The shaft is down 140 feet in good ore. T. F. Trask, who has been mining for thirty years, says this property will undoubtedly prove to be among the best in this district.—Rossland Evening Record.

Barkerville District.

Mr. John Hopp, for the past four years general manager for the Slough creek properties near Barkerville, was a passenger on Tuesday's stage, and in conversation with him the Journal reporter learned some items of interest in regard to the present condition of mining affairs in the vicinity of Barkerville.

The Slough Creek Company, of which Mr. Hopp is, as above stated, manager, was organized some six years ago. Much work has been done since that time on the properties. Since Mr. Hopp's connection with the management a long drift has been run for a bench near the mouth of Nelson creek that it was thought might contain an amount of gold washed down by Nelson creek, which creek has yielded largely in gold down as near to its outlet, Slough Creek, as it could be worked on account of water. It was found on reaching the bench that owing to the sharp descent of the bedrock that there was not the pay that had been looked for, but the work done was only another step toward the work originally begun, viz., the bottoming of Slough creek. With a jetting machine a series of borings have been made across the Slough creek channel at short intervals in the course of the stream. The work now under way is sinking in bedrock near the mouth of Nelson creek from the inner end of the gravel drift above referred to. A shaft about 5x15 is now down about 100 feet, all done so far by hand work. Mr. Hopp will, on his return, install a compressor and set of power drills, a small electric light plant, etc., and work, which is temporarily suspended, will be pushed rapidly along. The depth that this shaft must be sunk is about 300 feet. A drift some 650 feet will be required through solid rock to tap the rich gravel lying on bedrock, and separated from this heavy volume of water overhead by a clay strata about 100 feet thick, so that all of the water that will be encountered is the bedrock water. If the conditions are found to be the same as in the old beds of Williams, Lightning and other rich creeks in Cariboo, from four to eight feet of rich gravel will be found that will be drifted out and raised to the surface for washing. The repeated tests made by the Slough Creek Company with the jetting machine shows that the bed of the creek is gold bearing, a good showing having been made in the way of fine gold that was forced up by the side of the pipes when boring the prospecting holes. The location of Slough creek, being in the very heart of the gold belt that has shown such enormously rich gravel, its great depth proving it to be one of the most ancient of the water ways, and many other signs, goes to show that this property is a most valuable one. The men now interested in its development have shown great energy and have, within the past year, added to the value of the company's holdings by amalgamation with an English company. The well known Kurtz and Lane properties on Williams creek, with valuable holdings on Willow river and other valuable properties by this amalgamation of interests a large sum of money is now available for work and it is as above stated the intention of the company to push along the work on Slough creek as rapidly as possible.

One thing that is worth recording in connection with Cariboo is that men capable of taking a shift in underground work are none too plentiful.

he question is sometimes asked about the reasons for not sinking in the bed or along the side of a creek, instead of the expensive and slow way of sinking in bedrock and drifting out under the stream into the old channel. The Slough Creek Company tried faithfully to open up their ground in this way. A shaft was sunk by thorough work to a depth of 85 feet, and within five feet of the clay formation, which if they could have reached and succeeded in puddling their shaft so as to make it water tight, would have put them in good shape for work. At 85 feet they were raising 1,400 gallons of water a minute from the bottom of the shaft, which was a very large one, 13x16 feet, and they were forced to abandon the attempt to open up through the gravel and go as they have since done to the rim rock on the side. Their trouble was only a repetition of attempts on various other creeks in early days, as in Lightning, Williams, Antler, Summit, and other creeks.

Mr. F. C. Laird, who has been working faithfully and energetically to open up the old bed of Willow river, just below the junction of Williams creek, has had the same trouble. He is now, however, directly at the old channel and is slowly and cautiously opening from the end of his drift. He has so much water that it was found necessary to make only small openings in the face in different places so as to gradually reduce the water. His pump is now working only four strokes and can be increased to ten. The capacity can altogether be increased more than ten times, yet he is easily keeping the workings dry and has good hopes of soon being in the channel proper. He has already learned enough of the gravel in the old bed to know that it is rich in gold.

On Lightning creek work on the drainage tunnel is being pushed along. Work on the shaft has been for the present suspended on account of water, there being no facilities for handling it except by hand as yet.

The Cariboo Gold Fields, we are informed by Mr. Banner, will be operated extensively this season. New sections of the throat and of the pieces of machinery that are needed are ordered, and Mr. Bonner hopes for a good season. However, he does not expect a large output as it will require time to put the property in shape to work to advantage. About $640 was taken out last season in their trial run. Senator Campbell will assist him in getting the claim so as to get the best service from the hydraulic lifts. When asked as to the report that there had been a consolidation of the company's interests with another large company preparing to operate in Cariboo, he stated that the way the report originated was quite natural, there being an unintentional misconstruction of language used in a letter to a mining man, but that there had been no such amalgamation and none was being considered at this time.

Altogether both Mr. Hopp and Mr. Bonner expressed themselves as very hopeful of good results in the near future for Cariboo, more particularly the section around Barkerville, with which they are best acquainted.—Ashcroft Mining Journal.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, BY DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Mr. Geo. Browne, painter, of Woodville, Ont., Victoria Co., says: "For fifteen years I was a sufferer from bleeding piles and the intense agony which I passed through during those years and relief I obtained by Chase's Ointment prompts me to give this testimonial. My phys'cian wished me to have an operation, but I felt I could be cured without the knife. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure."

READING ALOUD.

Reading aloud is a mere physical exercise is of great importance and efficacy. Cicero in some one of his letters speaks of curing himself of troublesome and alarming weakness by reading aloud for some hours every day. Certain temperaments are influenced by it, as actors are affected by their own playing. It is said of Madame Testa that she would come home from the opera and sit in a passion of tears at the recollection of what she had been acting. It was entirely unaffected. She would say she knew it to be idle, but that she "could not get the thing out of her head."

Paris is to have electric underground railways.

Provincial News.

FERNIE.

Mr. A. Pare, who has the contract for the lockup now being built in Fernie, is making rapid progress with the work and will soon have the building completed.

The present electric light and power dynamos and other machinery will in a short time be moved down to the old Bryan store in the Y.

Quite a lot of work has already been done in connection with the coke ovens to be built this summer. Fifty of the new ovens will be added on to the north end of those now in use and a row of another hundred will be built on the west side of the present fifty. A large amount of stone and sufficient fire brick for about a hundred ovens is now on the ground.

The membership of the Fernie Gun and Rifle Club is increasing every day, and now numbers some fifteen or sixteen lovers of trap and target shooting. As soon as the different committees appointed at the last meeting are ready to report, another meeting will be called, when the necessary officers will be elected.

NELSON.

An explosion of the acetylene gas plant in Hobben & Hebben's hardware store cause damage to the extent of about $125. The machine was in the basement of the building and no reason for the explosion can be given. Alfred T. Hebden, bookkeeper for the firm, was going down to the basement at the time of the explosion and was knocked unconscious, but recovered in a few seconds.

The trade and navigation returns show that Nelson is quite a shipping point. During the past year the number of vessels arriving and departing from the port numbered 2,208, their tonnage was 455,620 tons, and their crews numbered 35,254.

Mrs. A. H. Clements sold a 50-foot lot on the south side of Vernon street, between Hendryx and Cedar streets, to Gus Thomas for $1,100 cash.

The Klondike, one of the best known of Nelson's many hotels, will probably change management on the first of next month. Olaf Lund has rented the hotel as it stands to John Johnston and L. P. Nelson.

The contract for the erection of a residence for A. H. Buchanan on the corner of Hendryx and Carbonate streets, has been awarded. The building will be 38x40 feet, three storeys, with basement, and will cost about $5,000.

The sampling works, for which a site was secured last week, will have a daily capacity of 150 tons.

The people of the town of Ymir want water works, and a company has been formed to finance the scheme. The proposed works will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000, and the income is estimated at $175 a month.

ROSSLAND.

Preliminary work is going on now at the Bank of Montreal building and the snow is being cleared off the material preparatory to commencing work and by the beginning of the week work will be resumed and the handsome structure will soon be finished.

Victor Magor, the well known manufacturers' agent, died on Tuesday afternoon at the sisters' hospital from the effects of an attack of gastritis. Mr. Magor had been ill for about three months past from this complaint, and for a long time had been confined to his room in the Imperial block under the care of a nurse. On Monday he was so weak that it was decided by his friends to have him conveyed to the hospital. This was done, but he continued to sink until his sufferings were relieved by death.

It was nearly a case of "standing room only" at Miners' Hall last Tuesday night when the miners assembled to hear the address of their president, Edward Boyce, of Butte, Montana. The chair was taken by Charles Foley, of the Le Roi mine, and on the platform were James M. Martin, M.P.P., Mayor Goodeve, D. B. Bogle, James Wilkes and the speaker of the evening. Mr. Boyce, who was received with loud applause, referred to his visit here three years ago to organize the Miners' Union, when the future of the camp was very doubtful. The camp was now prosperous and so was the union. The principles on which organized labor acted was to do all it could to elevate mankind. He was not on the platform to say that organized labor was always right and organized capital always wrong, but organized labor was oftener right than organized capital.

GREENWOOD.

Messrs. Posty and Villandre have commenced the erection of their two-story hotel on Government street. J. W. Powell has secured the plans for his new hotel. They outline a splendid three-story structure that will cost when completed $15,000.

The local Methodists have purchased two lots on Long Lake street for $700. Of this amount $100 was paid in cash and the balance is to be paid in 30 days. It is the intention of the congregation to erect a church on the lots.

The plans of Messrs. Rendell & Co.'s two-story building at the corner of Greenwood and Copper streets have been received and building operations will begin as soon as the stone work is completed. The building will have a 50-foot frontage on Copper street and run back 75 feet on Greenwood. The Bank of Montreal will occupy the corner.

The grading of the Columbia and Western has uncovered many ledges of gold-bearing quartz. The latest strike is on Roy's ranch. Dr. Christie is the lucky locator. He was informed that the railway employees were working in peculiar-looking rock. He went over and it did not take him long to decide that the rock was nothing less than a ledge of pyrrhotite. He lost no time in locating a claim on the ground. The railway grade cuts through the ledge for 30 feet all in ore.

FREE TRIAL

To any Reliable Man.

WEAK MEN RESTORED, OR NO EXPENSE FOR TREATMENT.

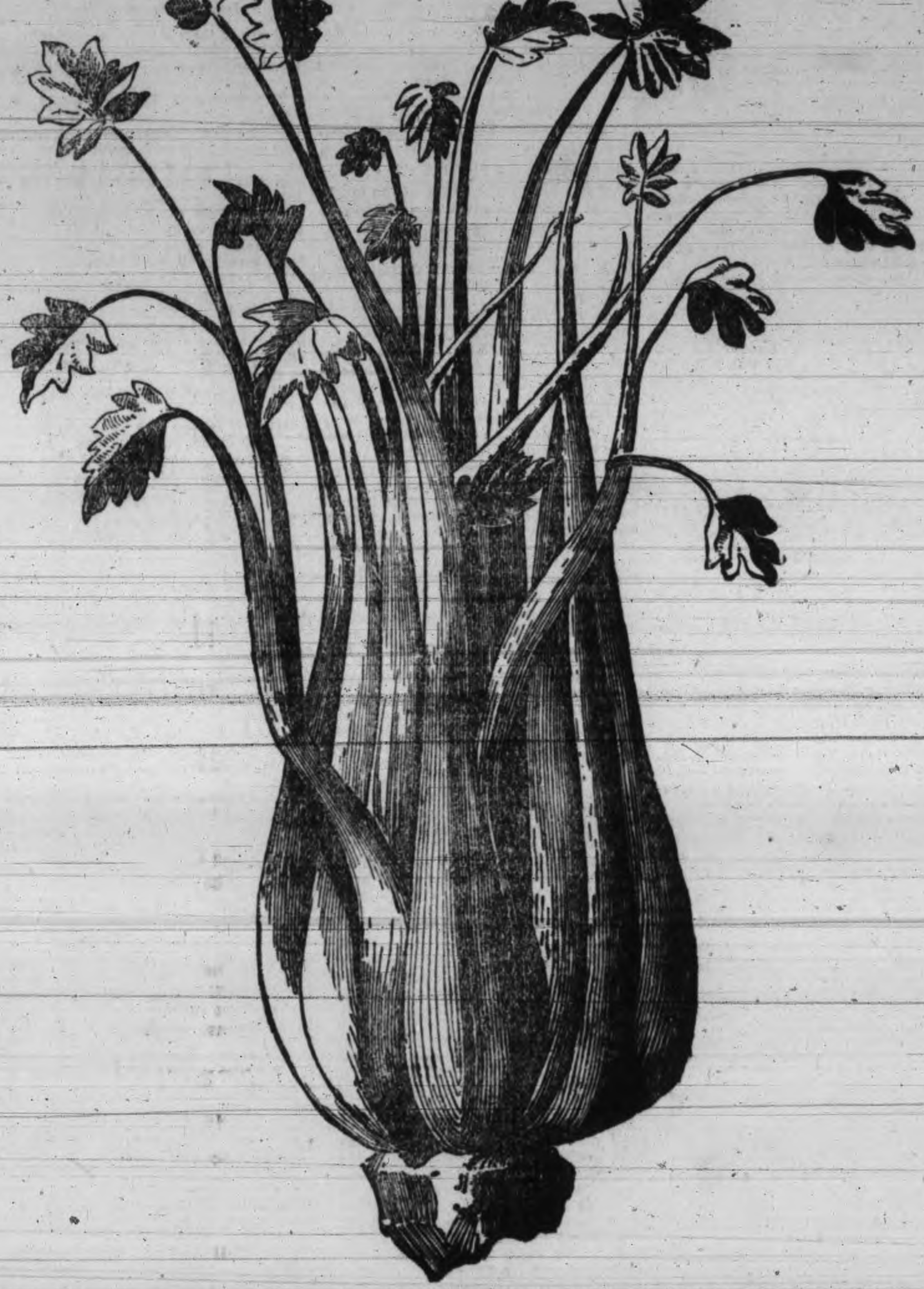
A COURSE of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from the follies of youth or excesses of manhood, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description and particulars, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Most Famous of All Spring Medicines.



A NORTHERN NAVIGATOR.

Capt. Worsnop Home From England and in the City on His Way to Atlin.

Capt. Worshop, who operated the pioneer steamboat on Atlin lake last summer, is in the city having just returned from Manchester, England, where he has been endeavoring to form a company to put a fleet of vessels on the chain of rivers and lakes which form the waterways of the Atlin district. Capt. Worsnop, although unsuccessful in the attempt, was instrumental through a series of lectures which he delivered, of arousing general interest throughout northern England in the Canadian gold fields, which he hopes will yet bear fruit in causing an exodus of Britishers to Canada. With characteristic British caution the capitalists there are waiting to see what the Klondike and Atlin will do this summer before investing their money in properties in these district.

Capt. Worsnop thinks British Columbians are in part responsible, for the reticence of the English investor. Claim owners in the province have regarded all Englishmen who come here as their legitimate prey, and no wild goose scheme was too crazy to load on to the unsuspecting visitor, so long as it meant ducats to the promoter. Unlike the mining men of South Africa the owners here insisted on cash purchases and would not accept an interest in the property after development work had been prosecuted, and would not therefore assume any of the risks which such a course involved. The British investor wearied finally of paying all the money and taking all the risks; and in consequence has now to be thoroughly satisfied of the genuiness of a proposition before he will entertain it even in the slightest degree.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs in connection with the Golden Cache company recently has intensified this feeling, and Capt. Worsnop met men in northern England who have lost thousands of pounds through that affair alone. "There is a limit to everything," said the captain, "and if the British investor to-day is shy of British Columbia investments it is largely because his patience and his credulity have been sorely taxed by the unscrupulous tactics of a certain class of promoters."

The captain intends to return north shortly to Atlin, in the future of which he still has the greatest confidence. He hopes to command a larger and better steamer than the one he operated last year, though he has not been successful in getting the fleet he originally intended placing on those waters. He reports business brisk in the old land.

FOND OF EGGS.

Little Reptiles Possessed of Remarkable Swallowing Ability.

Among a lot of very interesting specimens of prepared animals sent to the museum of natural history at Paris by Father Guillene, a missionary in the Upper Congo country, there is one group of native adders, in the act of swallowing eggs, which excited uncommon interest. The most remarkable part of it is the relative size of this snake and its common food. The adder is rather small; it is seldom longer than twenty-eight inches and its thickness never exceeds half an inch. Yet it feeds regularly on duck eggs, the smaller diameter of which is almost two inches.

How the snake can get such an egg into its mouth is difficult to understand, and the aspect of these reptiles while swallowing the eggs is most strange. The only way to account for this peculiar manner of swallowing whole eggs is the presence in the neck, just back of the head, of a series of pointed bones slanting backward and piercing the esophagus. These not only assist to hold the egg in place, but act like a saw. When the egg has advanced far enough their pressure will cut the egg; its contents continue into the stomach, while the empty shell is crushed afterward and thrown out through the mouth.

While in the act of swallowing the egg the snake is easily caught, for it is then in a state of almost complete inertia; it then looks very much like the bulb used by photographers for opening their shutters.—Philadelphia Record.

Pimples, boils and humors show that the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier that money can buy.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

WHY FISH ARE SLIPPERY.

Fish of almost every sort are when fresh caught slippery and hard to hold. This slipperiness is due to a sort of mucus exuding through the scales and is of the greatest importance to all finny creatures. One of the important functions of the fish's slimy coating is to protect it from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters, salt and fresh, foul and pure. If the fish is so injured that some spot becomes uncovered by slime, a barely visible fungus will be likely to lodge there, and when it is once lodged the process of reproduction is very rapid. It soon extends over the gills and kills the fish. The primary purpose of the slime of the fish is to reduce its friction when in motion through the water and increase its speed. It also serves as a cushion to the scales, which it thus protects from many injuries.

A CARD.

Reverend A. H. Macfarlane, Franktown, Ont., advises all men who are weak and who desire a speedy and perfect cure to write to

DR. G. H. ROBERTZ,

252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Be Sure To Demand, and See That You Get a

BENSON'S,

3 SEAL STAMP } { ON THE GENUINE

't is the best POROUS PLASTER

The most successful remedy against Coughs, Colds Grip and Chest Troubles, now so prevalent. Clean, safe and sure. It never fails. Price 25c. All Druggists. Of agts. Leeming, Miles&Co. Mont'l, if unobtainable.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all chemists, or post free for [illegible] or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

ATLIN MINES.

Reliable information can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES,

Notaries, Mining Brokers and General Agents. } ATLIN, B.C.

F. A. DEVEREUX, C.E.,

Provincial Land Surveyor } ATLIN, B.C.

Hydraulic and Mineral Claims Surveyed and Reported Upon.

C. HARGREAVES, C.E., Agent, Victoria.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

68 and 68½ YATES ST.

Watch Repairing Department

Complete stock of material kept for English, Waltham, Elgin and Swiss watches, enabling us to fit or reconstruct any make known. American watches cleaned and warranted one year, 75c.; lever staff, $1.25; jewel hole, 50c.; all other repairs in like proportion. Watches regulated free of charge. Nickle clocks cleaned for 25c.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Municipal Bye-Election, 1899.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the SOUTH WARD of the city of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the Market Building, in the aforesaid city, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of March, 1899, from 12 (noon) to 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as an Alderman.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened on Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1899, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., in the manner following:

For the office of Alderman, for the SOUTH WARD, at room 5 of the Public Market Build'ng, Cormorant street, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and to govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Alderman of the city of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office of land or real property in the city of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of Five Hundred Dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 14th day of March, 1899.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

Victoria Waterworks

Notice is hereby given that all persons letting water run to waste will be prosecuted under authority of Sec. 8 of "The Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873."

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, Feb. 7, 1899.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Court of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and fermented liquors, by retail, at the Colonist Hotel, Beacon Hill, Victoria, from the undersigned to Alfred Wood.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1899.

EDWARD SMITH.

Witness: J. L. FARRON,
Hotel Keeper.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B.C., I intend to apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as Everett's Exchange, and situated on Esquimalt road, to Joseph Ball.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1899.

F. SMITH.

NOTICE.

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, B.C.:

Gentlemen: I beg to apply to your honorable board for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the premises known as the Commercial Hotel, situated on the northeast corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets, in the city, to William Field.

EDWARD NASH.

Victoria, Feb. 14, 1899.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

OPEN FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M.

The Institute is free for the use of Sailors and shipping generally. Is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature will be given for outgoing ships on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

Along the Waterfront.

There have been lively times during this week at the several mines and loading docks of the New Vancouver Coal Mining Company in this city, says the Nanaimo Free Press. Five large ocean steamers have been loaded and sailed or will sail during that period with a cargo of coal aggregating nearly 23,000 tons, the largest weekly record, not only in the history of the New Vancouver Coal Company, but in the history of the British Columbia coal mining industry. It was also a record breaker in the daily output, for during one 24 hours, over 2,600 tons was the output of the N. V. C. Co.'s three collieries. Following are the steamships loaded: Sunday, SS. Wyefield, 5,600 tons; Wednesday, SS. San Mateo, 4,350 tons; Thursday, SS. Siam, 4,500 tons; Saturday, SS. Mineola, 3,050 tons; Saturday, SS. Titania, 5,300 tons; total, 22,800 tons.

Gamblers on reinsurance are happy, for the British ship Carnarvon Bay, which was about given up at lost, has arrived safe at her destination. She reached Queenstown yesterday after a passage of 182 days, or about three months overdue, for the usual run occupies from 110 to 130 days. Reinsurance on her had reached 70 per cent., within 20 per cent. of the limit. The British ship Alcides, on which 40 per cent. reinsurance has been paid as an overdue risk is also safe. She was spoken on March 11 in 48 N., 9 W., almost home and should be reported as having arrived very shortly.

Japanese cruiser Chitose will sail from San Francisco for Yokohama this afternoon to receive her armament.

A cablegram from Hongkong says the R.M.S. Empress of China arrived there to-day from this port.

Steamer City of Seattle reached Seattle at 2.25 o'clock this morning when Lynn canal ports.

It is said at Esquimalt that the flagship Imperieuse will leave for England on April 1st.

Steamer Amur will leave Porter's wharf for Lynn canal ports to-morrow evening.

Steamer Oscar sailed for Vancouver this morning with a cargo of powder.

R. M. S. Miowera is due on Thursday from Sydney and the South Seas.

Steamer Bristol passed out with coal this morning for San Francisco.

Steamer Charmer left Vancouver at 1.20 p. m. and connected.

Steamer Queen City left for West Coast ports last night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On the 14th instant George Edmonds was arrested on a capias issued against him by May Elizabeth Westphalen, who claims that Edmonds owes her $240. The defendant was arrested about noon and the $3.50 per week board money, which should be paid in advance, was not tendered the sheriff until about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and the defendant was then on bail. This morning Mr. Geo. Powell moved to set aside the capias on several grounds, amongst which was that the defendant never intended to leave British Columbia and also that the board money was not paid in advance as required by the rules. Mr. Frank Higgins appeared for the plaintiff. At the time of going to press Mr. Justice Irving is hearing the application.

TRAIN BURIED IN AN AVALANCHE.

Quebec, March 21.—An intercolonial freight train was buried under an avalanche from a cliff overlooking Levis yesterday. While a large gang of men were at work digging out the train, a second smaller avalanche fell and buried a number of men. All were dug out without loss of life, though one man was unconscious for some hours after. Another intercolonial train was stopped for some hours at Forestdale on the Drummond section of the road. The storm was very fierce all day yesterday.

DYSPEPSIA

Is your appetite poor? Does your food distress you? And are you losing strength? Then take a thorough course of treatment with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It takes out all the poisons from your blood. It gives power to the stomach to digest your food. Digestion becomes natural. Your blood is well fed. And your whole system prospers. $1.00. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DEANE STILL LEADS.

His Majority Stands at Four Ahead of Mr. G. B. Martin.

Kamloops, B. C., March 21.—The court in the North Yale election case adjourned at 11:45 a.m., Mr. F. J. Deane then having a majority of 4 over Mr. G. B. Martin. Judge Walkem decided that the votes rejected by the returning officer on account of being marked on both the back and front were good, inasmuch as they clearly indicated the intention of the voter, notwithstanding that the mark on the back was at variance with the rules laid down in the statute.

Mr. Deane's majority is again up to the old mark of four ahead of his opponent.

This ends this branch of the case. The next on the programme will be the bribery and corruption case when the court convenes at 1 p.m.

THE VOTER'S RIGHTS.

Toronto, March 21.—At Osgood Hall yesterday judgment was given in the case of Hastings vs. Summerfeldt. Hastings is a farmer in Markham township, about 30 miles from Toronto, and defendant was deputy returning officer at a subdivision in the township at the provincial election last March. Plaintiff spoiled his ballot by marking it for the wrong candidate and defendant deposited it, refusing to grant a new ballot. Plaintiff sued to recover the penalty of $400. Judgment was given for plaintiff for the full amount. It was held that he had been guilty of a serious breach of duty as deputy returning officer.

THE POPE'S SUCCESSOR.

London, March 21.—A despatch to the Evening News from Brussels says there is a rumor that Cardinal Gibbons may be the next Pope.

PERSONAL.

J. Churchill, of Skagway, is domiciled at the Dominion.

J. Brethour, of Sydney, registered yesterday at the Dominion.

R. J. Billinghurst, of Point Comfort, is a guest at the Dominion.

Rev. Cannon Paddon returned home last night from New Westminster.

J. West, of Vancouver, is at the Wilson. He intends outfitting here for Atlin.

Rev. Mr. Green was a passenger to Victoria on last night's Princess Louise.

G. Wulferson, J. T. Hutches and F. Gruntter, of Dawson, are at the Dominion.

G. Lewis, Oyster Bay; and J. C. Shaw, of Galiano Island, are at the Occidental.

B. J. Perry and Max. Leiser were passengers on the Kingston last night from the Sound.

K. J. Burns, manager of the Great Northern Railway office, Vancouver, is on a visit to Victoria.

R. L. Drury, provincial manager Ontario Mutual Life, has gone to the Mainland on a business trip.

W. White, of Dawson, is at the Driard.

A. Archibald, a well-known Winnipegite, is a guest at the Driard.

W. Ollard and H. D. Ollard, of Tacoma, are autographed at the Dominion. They are here to outfit for the north.

O. Kastel, Nanaimo; C. R. Stubbs, Florida; W. L. Belger, Seattle; and Mrs. D. M. Brogan, of Seattle, are guests at the Victoria.

J. H. Davidson, Nanaimo; F. Cawley, Chilliwack; and N. H. Howard, of Dawson, are amongst the recent arrivals at the Oriental.

T. D. Hered and H. K. Oats, of Fort Selkirk, are at the Dominion. They left Selkirk on the 24th February and walked all the way.

W. H. Scroggie, well-known in business circles in Montreal, and brother of E. B. Scroggie, the Yukon pioneer, is domiciled at the Driard.

G. Young, Seattle; J. McKiney, of Seattle; W. F. Proctor, New Westminster; and F. Western, of Vancouver, are guests at the New England.

Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. McCormack, the wives of the men injured in the buggy accident on Saturday last, are expected to arrive by the Charmer this evening.

G. W. Bauer, 'Frisco; Marshall Bond, California; O. H. P. La Forye, of New York; G. M. Pachall and wife, Seattle; Miss Burnett, Seattle; and Ed. Amos, of Seattle, are guests at the Driard.

APPALING FIGURES.

The Smoker Inhales Thousands of Millions of Particles Every Day.

Let every smoker digest these figures—if he can:

Every mouthful of smoke from a cigar contains 2,000,000,000 particles; from a pipe 1,800,000,000, and from a cigarette 2,900,000,000. A few hundred millions of these particles remain in the mouth, and another odd thousand millions or so are swallowed.

Of course they are very small particles. You couldn't get so many millions down if they were any considerable size. Suppose a man smokes ten pipes of tobacco a day—a very moderate allowance—and that he takes, say, 30 whiffs at each pipe. That makes 300 whiffs.

In each whiff there lurk 1,800,000,000 particles, so that the average smoker takes into his system something like 105,000,000,000 particles every day of his life, Sunday included. Is it surprising that many smokers suffer from indigestion? The wonder is that there are any smokers alive.

Now multiply those 510, etc., particles by 365, and you will get the total for a year—barring leap year. Then get the particles together and measure them in the concrete with a yard measure, and you will find that a moderate user of tobacco will smoke a street of houses in twelve months!

These statements are based on figures supplied by a scientist, who, it is hardly necessary to add, is not a smoker. He gives some other facts.

The "cake" in the bowl of a pipe is, it appears, composed of real coal as good as any that is mined. It is formed by the juices coming under the high temperature from the burning tobacco, and would burn if subjected to sufficient heat.

Hygienically, strong tobacco is better than mild, for in smoke from the mild varieties the tiny particles are far more numerous, and tend to dry up the blood by absorbing large quantities of moisture from the mouth and lungs.

It has often been quoted that a grain of nicotine administered all at once would kill the strongest dog, and from this have ben argued its terrible effects on the body of a human being.

While this statement is undoubtedly true, it is somewhat misleading. In order to commit suicide by smoking the dog would have to consume over 400 strong cigars, one right after the other. He could put himself out of the world much easier by eating the boxes.

A great deal of misapprehension exists as to what nicotine really is. It is popularity supposed that nicotine is the brown fluid which may be sometimes seen in the stem of a pipe, or the deposit which can be left on a handkerchief by blowing a mouthful of smoke through it.

Nicotine is nothing of the sort. It is perfectly white in color, and fortunately for smokers it takes many pipesful to produce sufficient to cover a sixpence.—London Daily Mail.

MOTIVE FORCE FROM WAVES.

Company Has New Scheme for Working Out Old Idea.

A corporation entitled the Ocean Power Company has been organized under the laws of West Virginia with a capital stock of $5,000,000 for the purpose of utilizing the power of the waves of the ocean and other large bodies of water for motive force. Herbert E. Rider is the inventor of the appliances to be used. An experimental station has been erected at Galilee, N. J., on the New Jersey Central railroad, between Long Branch and Seabright, and pumping was started there the other day.

This plant, Mr. Rider says, is equipped with boilers, engine, dynamo, piping, regulating devices, and other machinery with which to convert the power of the waves into electricity. The idea is to utilize a volume of air under low pressure as a medium by the use of various buoys working independently by the rise and fall of the waves, compressing a volume of air under low pressure into a large receiver or reservoir, from which it can be drawn off in volume under low pressure to run engines with specially constructed large cylinders. This is an old idea, but Mr. Rider claims to have perfected a new method by which this idea may become of commercial value. Recent experiments at Galilee are said to have satisfied the promoters of the enterprise.

A small experimental buoy, anchored about 700 feet off shore, has worked effectively in forcing compressed air through the smallest size iron pipe, one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This buoy, it is declared, worked accurately throughout a number of severe storms along the coast, and the only effect of the rough weather upon it was to cause it to compress a large quantity of air.

Three large buoys are now in the course of construction at the Flanklin iron works, Greenpoint, L.I., and tests of one or more of them will be made within a few days. Mr. Rider says that $50,000 has thus far been spent in developing his invention, and he believes that its practicability has been thoroughly demonstrated. His company has obtained options on a large tract of land at Rockaway Beach, where the main plant is to be constructed. It is Mr. Rider's expectation to have this large plant in operation by next fall, with a capacity of 50,000 horse-power. The experimental plant at Galilee has a capacity of 10,000 horse-power.

Mr. Rider says further that large or small plants can be established at any point desired, so that power from the ocean waves may be utilized in a great city, a manufacturing town, a summer resort, or a quiet village. The capitalists back of his company, he declares, are prepared to furnish all of the money needed. No stock is to be put on the market.—New York Times.

THE CRUEL WAR.

Oh, no,
This cruel war is
Not over yet, and
Don't you deceive yourself
It still rages.
Read the magazines,
Those great thought mains
That never freeze, but
Flow on and on forever.
Read them and see
The marching men,
The thunder-laden ships,
The wounded soldier boys,
The battling heroes
Draped in glory's clouds,
While here and there
A can of government beef
Blows up with deafening roar,
Making a hundred
Thumbs and fingers
Grip as many noses,
And causing panic
In the ranks.
Behold great Shafter
Standing on the sinking end of Cuba,
His vest half-masted
And his cheeks aglow,
With the heroic effort
To exterminate
His country's food.
See Miles smooth-shaved
And Sampson with his beard,
Hobson in jail, and
All the women waiting
For his release.
See Dewey on the bridge.
(Which must grow tiresome),
And all the other symptoms
That the war
Has just begun.
When will it end?
Who knows?
The civil war
Is just getting its
Second wind.
A hundred years from now
The body servants
of Gen. Shafter
Will open up their
Reminiscences of
The great commander
And fight his battles o'er.
The carnage will be awful—
It is awful now.
Kind heaven, send us peace!
—Chicago Journal.

BIRTH.

FORSTER—On Sunday, the 19th inst., the wife of Rev. J. C. Forster of a daughter.

DIED.

JOHNSTON—On the 19th inst., at St. Joseph's Hospital, Mary Jane, widow of the late Hugh Johnston, native of the county of Antrim, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 98 Cook street, on Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 2:30 p.m. Friends will please accept th's intimation.

WALLACE—Albert John, the five-year-old son of Captain and Mrs. Albert Wallace, of the barque Sea King, was drowned at Chemainus on Saturday, 18th March.

San Francisco papers please copy.

ROWLAND—On the 19th inst., at the family residence, Burnside road, Eliza Rowland, a native of Essex, England, aged 72 years.

Funeral will take place from the family residence on Thursday, 23rd inst., at 2 p.m. and later from St. John's church. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE REFORM.

How the Little Empire is Hampered by Its Orthography.

The Yokohama correspondent of the London Morning Leader writes:

The Japanese house of representatives in its wisdom has shelved a subject of vital import—the reform of the language.

At present the language is a sealed book to the outward world. No foreigner can dream of writing even a simple letter in Japanese without years of study; and to be able to read good literature and write words of more than two or three syllables is only the result of lifelong application.

All kinds of proposals to remove the difficulty have been made by the

Isaac Pitmans of Japan,

and one of them in despair even proposed that the whole language should be abolished, and English, as the most satisfactory substitute, adopted in its stead!

This suggestion, however, would never be accepted by so patriotic a people as the Japanese. Others favor a kind of stenography; others a modification of the present system, simplified as to form; others—and these are the only radical reformers—recourse to the Roman character, used by the most progressive nations of the world.

Japanese writing and printing are even more complicated than Chinese. Everything in Japanese goes by syllables, and not by letters, and consequently a foreign word can only be rendered in Japanese approximately. "Brandy" becomes "bu-ran-de," France "Fu-ran-su," Manila "Man-i-ra" (there being no "l" in the syllabaries).

Having mastered these two syllabaries (there are 48 more or less complicated characters in one and 50 in the other), the student has no reason to congratulate himself on having achieved any material portion of his task.

Ideographs.

There still remain before him the ideographs—and a study of ideographs is one of the most dreadful labors that man can face. A man must be of strong mind who enters on the task, a weak-brained student would find himself demented by the time he had mastered 500 of them.

Japan, who now borrows her culture from the West, at one time was China's literary debtor, and the ideographs are part of her booty. They are the same in form in both languages, and thus a well-educated Japanese can understand much of a Chinese work, and a Chinese much of a Japanese work, without either being able to speak a word of the other's language.

To be able to claim a very ordinary degree of culture one must learn at least 3,000 of these savagely-complicated signs; to be able to read good literature on a variety of subjects some 10,000 are necessary. But this is not all. Having learned the ideograph in its full square form, with all its complexities complete,

The Unhappy Learner

has to trace it in its contracted form. There are endless contractions and variations, and the application of them is almost as complicated. There are at least three different styles of writing Japanese.

The Japanese feel the handicap severely. The time which might be occupied in more useful branches of knowledge is spent in trying to obtain a mastery over signs which are useless beyond the limits of the country.

Reform must come some day, and the nation, which has evolved a thoroughly efficient shorthand system out of perhaps the most unpromising materials in the world, may be trusted to find a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

NEW ENGLISH WORDS.

As a result of the "literary competition" of the London academy a list of new words which have been added to the English language is given to the world. It will surprise most persons that such words have been coined:

Roofer: A letter written after staying with a friend, to express your gratitude for the time spent under his hospitable roof.

Crotion: An occurrence which enables you to "crow" over another person. It is the noun corresponding to Mr. Kipling's interjections, "Gloats, gloats and fids!"

Bluedomer: One who declines to go to church because, he says, he worships God more easily "under the blue dome" of heaven.

Flopulent: One's adipose aunt's method of sitting or reclining.

Glug: A greasy mud peculiar to the streets of large cities.

Whifflesnent: Object of small importance.

Quinnydingles: Irrelevance and trivialities.

Sinequononymous: Most essential.

Twink: A testy person full of kinks and cranks.

Conflumption: Muddle, catastrophe.

Tilge: Decoction of tea which has stood too long, whether warm or cold.

Sereel: To feel the sensation produced by hearing a knife edge squeal on a plate.

Smarmy: Saying treacly things which do not sound genuine.

Scrungle: The feeling of hearing a slate pencil squeaked on a slate.

Gluxy: An adjective denoting the quality that is not quite oily or creamy or glutinous, but something of each.—Waverley Magaine.

—Frilled muslin curtains in white, cream and fancy styles; also a large variety of muslins by the yard. Weiler Bros.

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PROGRESSIVE YOUNG SIAMESE.

Treat Them Squarely and They will Treat You the Same Way.

Dr. T. Heyward Hays, the physician, friend and adviser of the king of Siam, who 13 years ago left Baltimore for that country and has been there ever since, is now visiting that city.

Dr. Hays left Bangkok, the capital of Siam, November 27. He left here in 1886, going to Siam to engage in missionary work, having been graduated in medicine from the university of Maryland and later from the college of pharmacy. He worked as a missionary two years and then gave up at the instance of the king, who had decided to establish hospitals in his country and wanted American brains to help in his enterprise. Dr. Hays entered into the work with zest and established in Bangkok a hospital, a medical college and a lunatic asylum. Previous to that time there had been no provision of any sort for the insane of Siam, and no care had been taken of them. Dr. Hays also established the only European hospital in the country, and American and English sailors are treated there at a nominal cost. Other hospitals were built by him, and at the death of the king's physician Dr. Hays was appointed to succeed him. He will return to Siam in a few months.

In speaking of the country and its people, Dr. Hays said:

"The young Siamese are progressive, and if you treat them squarely they will treat you the same way. The country is rich in rice, teak, rubies and sapphires. The king is a wide-awake man, with European ideas, and a bright mind. Physically he is fine looking and has an impressive personality. He is endowed with plenty of energy and has the good will of his people at heart. Our capital city, Bangkok, is thoroughly lighted with electricity and has a population of 350,000. The prevailing religion all over the country is Buddhism, but there is no reason why the Siamese should not embrace Christianity if they desire, as there is but one man in the kingdom who is sworn to believe in Buddha, and that is the king. The missionary field is entirely in the hands of the Presbyterian church, and I believe progress is being made.

"Our little government is based upon the same principle as the modern city in this country. There is a lord mayor and a body corresponding to your city council. Men who are especially fitted for the work are placed at the heads of the different departments. There is absolutely no politics in national or city administration. The king's power is absolute, he holding life and death in his hand, but only on rare occasions and for aggravated crimes does he sign death warrants. The country has progressed greatly in the past few years. Slavery has been done away with by the present king, who decreed that every child born after he had taken his seat, although their parents might have been slaves, should be free.

"Railroads are being built, and in the course of time it is reasonable to hope that our road to Korat will be connected with the great Russian-Siberian railway. Mr. F. E. Bennett and I are about the only Americans actively engaged in business in Siam, the rest being in missionary work. A good many years ago the American flag was often seen in the harbor of Bangkok, and American schooners did a brisk trade there. Of late years, however, an American boat is a rarity, and the trade has been lost in some way. The climate, of course, is warm, the temperature never going below 60 degrees. It is the exceptional man who can live there five years without a change, yet it has done me good, and I weigh 30 more pounds than when I went out.

"Everybody stops work at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and turns to the clubs for amusement. There is a great deal of drinking, and with the malarial nature of the country it can not be wondered at that men drop off suddenly. It is not uncommon to meet a man at a club one afternoon and on the next be invited to his funeral. Notwithstanding this, the country is a good place for young men with energy, and it is not a difficult task to be successful. I wish to correct a popular but erroneous idea that Bangkok is an inaccessible place to tourists. It can readily be reached from either Hong Kong or Singapore by excellent steamers. It is only five days to Hong Kong and four days to Singapore. People who travel around the world should remember this, and know that it does not break up their trip to stop in and see Bangkok. Besides, the visit of an American is a rarity and appreciated as such."—New York Sun.

LORGNETTES.

It is one of the fads of the day to use a lorgnette, consequently there is no end of pretty designs to choose from. The fashion is not so silly as it might appear, nor so affected. There are a great many people who require the aid of glasses to see distinctly across the street or across a crowded room, but who do not find it necessary to wear eye-glasses or spectacles constantly. To carry about eye-glasses or spectacles is a great nuisance. They are ugly in themselves, and are awkward to carry. Even when worn on a chain they are not pretty, and when fastened on the little catch, often seen, they are not so secure as might be desired. The lorgnettes can be worn on the long chain, or can be stuck into the belt, or carried in the hand.

The lorgnettes that are fashionable now are of different lengths, short, long, and of medium length. In this, as in everything else, the medium course is the one to be desired. The handsomest are made of gold in filigree-work studded with jewels, but there are some very effective ones in silver, and some in tortoise-shell. These last, however, have been imitated so largely in celluloid and such materials that they are not considered so smart, and besides they are very fragile, but some of them are so very odd in carving and design that it is difficult to resist the temptation to purchase them. Those made of gold wear the best, although silver wears almost equally as well.—Harper's Bazar.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—Mrs K J Middleton, E Anes, G M Paschall, Mrs Paschall, Miss Burnett, Madame Forrest, C R Stubbs, Mrs Burdon, Geo N Baner, M E Durvel, F E Sanders, W L Bilger, W N Scroggie, F A Wood, Geo Wydoff, Mrs Wydoff, Mrs L E Wheeler, H Hamburger, F S O'Harra, E Dobbs, Mrs Dobbs, W Rich, H Errickson, Mrs Errickson, B J Perry, Max Leiser, O La Forge, M Bond, H D Ollard, W Ollard, H Archibald, Mrs Kupling, Miss Parks, H Kipling, Mrs Duff, F M Studley, E M Burns, Mrs Burns, Master Burns, V Point, Miss Gunker, H J McCurry, S P Ostrander, W White, J T McKinney, J H Foreman, H Billons, L Luke.

Per steamer Princess Louise from New Westminster—Frank Cawley, F Weston, W J Leary, H Bornstein, W Brice, Jno West, W F Proctor, M J Barasche, T D Wooley, Roi Green, W H Ladner, Mrs Mosley, B F Woolaston, R J Billinghurst, Rev. C. Paddon.

CONSIGNEES.

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